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THE BATTLE OF THE BUDGET.

THE battle of the Budget has again been fought; and, to our thinking, has again been doubly lost. It has been lost to the Conservatives, for they have failed in their effort to oust Ministers and grasp a brief lease of power and patronage themselves; and, moreover, they have been reft of whatever small reputation for fair fighting remained to the party. The *mot d'ordre*, now that they have been baffled, is to declare

that the Conservatives did not wish for office; but, if that be so, they were marvellously successful in concealing their thoughts, and one cannot help thinking that it is a case of sour grapes with them. What is much more important, however, as it seems to us, is, that on Monday night Ministers gained another defeat. Their meagre majority of twenty-seven over Mr. White was swelled to one of eighty-five over Mr. W. H. Smith; but a triumph gained against their own

principles in favour of those of their opponents, even though these opponents were the nominally defeated party, and at the cost of sacrificing the real confidence of their best supporters, is not a thing from which Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues can derive much satisfaction.

The vote of Monday night, and others that may follow on financial questions, turned, and will turn, simply on the point of preferring King Log to King Stork. Parliament



THE FRACAS BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE MATCH-MAKERS ON THE THAMES EMBANKMENT, MONDAY, APRIL 24.—(SEE "ILLUSTRATED TIMES," APRIL 23, PAGE 267.)



and the country do not dislike the extravagance of Ministers less, but they dread that of the Tories more; and people feel that while Ministers chastise them (for the senseless as silly autumn panic) with an income-tax whip, the Tories would scourge them with double-fanged scorpions of waste. For it was mainly to the Tories, in and out of Parliament, open or disguised, that the panic, the consequently inflated Estimates, and the present financial imbroglio, are due. They set a trap for Ministers, into which these gentlemen weakly fell; and we can sympathise neither with the baffled efforts of the one party to profit by their cunning, nor with the other in the difficulties their weakness has brought upon them. Had Mr. Cardwell, retaining our military establishment at the strength originally fixed in 1870, set about the reconstitution thereof; had he sought army efficiency in reform and the rooting out of acknowledged abuses, rather than in augmentations of men and cost—as he might and ought, for there is ample scope—he and his colleagues would have carried the whole country with them, save the relatively few who profit by abuses and waste. As it is, they have only added to the difficulties of army reform by increasing the numbers of the body to be reformed; they have fallen away from the faith that once was in them; they have belied their principles and falsified their professions; in short, they have played their opponents' game, largely alienating thereby the confidence of their supporters and sacrificing much of the prestige won by their previous services; and they must now "dree the wierd" thus voluntarily incurred.

The battle of the Budget is not yet finally concluded. It will be renewed, probably from both sides of the House of Commons, on subsequent occasions. We have little doubt, however, that Ministers will carry their present proposals through Parliament, and that the payers of income-tax will be saddled with the additional twopence in the pound. And perhaps the only consolation for these victims of national folly and Ministerial weakness lies in this—that as the most effectual way of getting a nuisance remedied is to make it intolerable, the best check upon extravagance may consist in levying war taxes in time of peace. Any way, both tax-imposers and tax-payers have had a lesson taught them from which we hope they will profit: that the latter will make sure that there are good reasons for fears of invasion before they yield to them and cry out for protection, and that the former will satisfy themselves that extra expenditure is absolutely indispensable ere they resolve upon incurring it.

THE PERILS OF THINKING.

Civilisation has had many sins laid to its charge, and it seems that a new one has just been discovered: it is the cause of insanity. Certain learned physicians have ascertained, or think they have ascertained, that mental disorders are more prevalent in civilised Western Europe, where men think a great deal, than in comparatively non-civilised Turkey, where (as implied) they do not think at all. The conclusion drawn may be formulated thus:—Civilisation stimulates thought, and thought produces insanity; therefore civilisation is the cause of insanity. Of course, the remedy would be for men to abandon thinking, and, in order to be able to do so, to retrogress from civilisation into barbarism, complete or partial; but the more perfect the retrogression the greater must be the safety.

Now, we take leave to doubt both the premisses and the conclusion of our learned friends. In the first place, we are not certain—for information on the point is imperfect—that either thinking or insanity is less prevalent in Turkey than in, say, England. The Turk is not a very demonstrative mortal; but we have always understood that he was a being much given to meditation—and meditation, we presume, may be regarded as equivalent to, if not identical with, thinking. In the second place, a man's manner of living may, we fancy, have more to do with his mental health than the quantity of thinking work he performs. The Turk is a sober fellow in every sense of the word; he eschews violent stimulants and he abhors excitement. We Occidentals, on the other hand, are much given to the consumption of stimulants and are ever seeking after new sensations—that is, fresh excitement. May not these differences in our way of life and that of Orientals go far to account for the prevalence of insanity amongst us and its absence amongst them, if the facts really be as stated?

Furthermore, we hold that mental exercise, like bodily exercise, is wholesome and bracing, if it be not overdone, or indulged in to the neglect of natural conditions. Use strengthens the brain, as use strengthens the limbs; but over-exertion may wreck both. That is, perhaps, where the mischief lies. Thought, in itself, is a good thing; but, then, like some other good things, it is very unequally divided—in Occidental regions, at all events. The thinking is all done by a comparative few, while the many at once shirk their fair share of the labour and forego their proper modicum of the pleasure attending mental effort. If we could only get a fairer division made; if every man could be induced to be his own thinker, and no man pretend to perform a double or triple share, we should all be better, happier, and sounder in our minds. Will our new system of national education do anything to help on this most desirable consummation, we wonder?

After all, however, it is not by any means clear that thinking really does tend to produce insanity. Some occupations necessarily involve more thinking than others; but it does not appear that among those who follow mind-taxing vocations insanity is more than ordinarily common. Take two of the learned professions—physic and law (we omit divinity, because to think is always dangerous for a clergyman, though for other reasons)—we are not aware that an un-

usual number of doctors and lawyers go mad. On the contrary, lawyers and medical men have generally clearer and more vigorous minds, and retain that clearness and that vigour longer, than most other men. Then, again, statesmen have an extra quantity of headwork to do, particularly in these latter days; and yet lunatic asylums reckon few, if any, statesmen among their inmates. Journalists likewise live a life of almost continual mental effort, for have they not to do thinking for most newspaper readers? but journalists are not specially distinguished for mental aberration, however wild may seem the speculations in which they occasionally indulge.

On the other hand, there are persons who either follow no vocation at all or vocations that involve exceedingly little mental effort—who, in fact, never think, in any real sense of the word, whether they ought to do so or not; but who, nevertheless, provide a full share of work for the "mad doctors;" and, even if not afflicted with any form of acute mania, yet labour under a malady at all events closely akin to insanity: that is, semi-idiotcy, or mental vacuity. This is a very numerous order of mankind, fine specimens being sprinkled among all ranks of society, and especially plentiful in what are called "fashionable" circles. Anyone wishing to diagnose this disease of "empty-mindedness" cannot do better, for example, than make a study of the frequenters of Rotten-Row in the season, among whom it is always epidemic. Had Nature but furnished these unhappy creatures with the necessary apparatus, a little compulsory brain-work would be of much service to them. As it is, however, it would perhaps be "cruelty to animals" to insist on this, as it would clearly be equivalent to calling upon them to "make bricks without straw."

Then there is the case of religious monomaniacs. How do our learned physicians account for their aberration? Surely that cannot be the result of overmuch thought, seeing that persons so afflicted rarely think for themselves at all, but take in—*en bloc*, if we may use the phrase—the assertions of others; and then frighten themselves into madness therewith. Fear is always at the bottom of religious mania, which proves that its victims do not think, for if they did, terror could not possibly have any part in their emotions: they would disregard the threatnings which certain vulgar, coarse-minded teachers fulminate, and rely upon the promises a benign Divinity has made. Perhaps we may have here a further explanation of the alleged lower ratio of insanity in Turkey than in Western Europe. The future promised to the devout Mussulman by his religion—we mean the male Mussulman, of course—is of a pleasing nature, according to his notions of pleasure; whereas some forms of Christianity have been made by mistaken and mischievous interpreters to wear a repulsive and terror-inspiring aspect: an aspect, however, that does not really belong to it. Were we to amend our system of teaching divinity, and place the Deity before simple minds in his real character, we should probably do away with at least one common form of insanity—religious mania; which, by-the-way, almost always develops a suicidal tendency: that is to say, a disposition to rush upon the very evils that are most dreaded. Another proof, this, we think, of the absence of thought in the victims of this species of mental disorder. When we speak of thinking, we of course mean real, positive, active brain-work—reasoning, imagining, inventing, examining facts, making comparisons, and drawing conclusions; not mere inane brooding over one idea, which is no more thinking than lying on one's back in the sun is physical exercise.

On the whole, we suspect that the learned physicians who have discovered this new sin of civilisation must seek another explanation of the phenomena they fancy they have observed; and if they look for that explanation in habitual excitement and in the absence, rather than in the superabundance, of thought, perhaps they will find firmer ground to go upon.

ORGANS IN PLACES OF WORSHIP.—The growing desire for organs in places of worship of almost every denomination appears to have no limit. By the firm in Hull (Forster and Andrews) no less than eight organs, as particularised below, have been completed in churches and chapels from March 25 to April 25, one month in this year. Probably so many have never been erected by one firm in so short a period before. As the smallest instrument referred to has two sets of keys and pedal organ. Taney Church, near Dublin; Independent Chapel, Bacup; St. Andrew's Church, Kelso; Bishopston Church, near Stockton; Llandudwyth Church, South Wales; Caythorpe Church, Lincolnshire; Spittlegate Church, Grantham; Oldcotes Catholic Chapel, near Tuxford.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.—On Thursday a meeting of this institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. Richard Lewis, Esq., the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards amounting to £75 were granted to the crews of life-boats for recent services on the occasion of shipwreck on our coasts. The silver medal of the institution, a copy of the vote inscribed on vellum, and £1 were ordered to be presented to Mr. William Taylor, chief officer of H.M. Coastguard at Danny Cove station, in the county of Cork, together with £4 to his boat's crew of four men, in acknowledgment of their gallant conduct in putting off, at much risk of life, in a small boat through a heavy swell, and saving the crew of eight men of the brigantine Cecil, of Liverpool, which during a strong wind from the west-south-west was wrecked in Rosscarberry Bay, in the county of Cork, on Feb. 7 last. The silver medal, vote on vellum, and £2 were also voted to George McGinis, late of the barque Albany, of London, in acknowledgment of his brave services when that vessel was lost on McCarthy's Island, near Cape Clear, during blowing weather some time since. Other rewards were also granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £1800 were also ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. C. T., a sailor's daughter, had sent a further donation of £10 to the society, being the produce of sale of her needlework. The benevolent donor has for many years past similarly expressed her sympathy and support for the great and national work of the life-boat institution, a work which has resulted in the saving of five hundred lives from shipwreck during the past four months alone. A contribution of £10 had also been received through Captain Tinkler, R.N., and C. H. S. Leicester, Esq., being the proceeds of the sale of a racing cutter presented to the institution by the racing crew of H.M.S. Ocean, first commissioned under Captain Stanhope, R.N. The late Mrs. Isabella Davidson, of Conway, had left the institution a legacy of £100, and the late Miss Maria Childers, of Doncaster, one of £10. The committee expressed their sincere regret at the death of Mr. Potto Brown, of Houghton, near Huntingdon, and Captain Thomas Smith, of the Mercantile Marine Office, Bristol, both of whom had for many years past rendered the institution valuable co-operation in collecting a large sum annually in aid of its funds. Reports were read from Captain Ward, R.N., the inspector of life-boats to the institution, and Captain Robertson, R.N., the assistant inspector, on their recent visits to different life-boat stations. The proceedings then terminated.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Affairs round Paris are going against the Communists, though they fight desperately. Issy being almost a heap of ruins, a Government parlementaire, on Sunday evening, summoned the garrison to capitulate. The latter asked time to deliberate, and at noon on Monday they hoisted a flag of truce. A parlementaire was then sent to arrange the conditions of capitulation, but after some hours the negotiations were broken off, and at seven o'clock in the evening hostilities were resumed and a heavy cannonade directed against the fort, which, however, still held out up to Wednesday evening. The railway station at Clamart has been captured by the Versailles troops. This station is an important position, because it completely dominates Fort Issy. On Monday night orders were given to the twenty-second battalion of the Chasseurs of General Berthe's Brigade to attack and take it. The Chasseurs succeeded in entirely surrounding the station without firing a shot. Having done so, they rushed in precipitately with fixed bayonets. Two battalions of insurgent National Guards and a company of Francs-Tireurs were in and about the station. The soldiers gave no quarter, and the carnage was dreadful. Only sixty prisoners were made. It is believed that no fewer than 300 of the insurgents were bayoneted and left dead on the spot. The Chasseurs allege as an excuse for this wholesale execution their exasperation caused by their finding deserters from the Line serving as insurgents. At the same time, the Château of Issy being attacked, the garrison capitulated. Fort Issy is now, by these operations, completely surrounded.

The *Journal Officiel* of the Commune publishes a decree ordering the immediate organisation of a Committee of Public Safety, to be composed of five members, appointed by the Commune. The committee will have the most extensive powers over all delegations and commissions, and will only be responsible to the Commune. The members of the committee are Antoine Arnaud, Leo Meillet, Ravvier, Pyat, and Charles Girardin. The formation of the committee was voted by 45 against 23 votes. Delescluze is ill and incapable of work, and he has been replaced as Director of Military Equipment by Bergeret, who is installed at the Corps Législatif. His duties are to look after the new works of defence, which are rising on all sides; to provide materials for the barricades, and to take measures for the sufficient distribution of ammunition. He is said to have ordered a quantity of dynamite and duraline for the works at Neuilly and Asnières, to be made into *cartouches*, with the intention of reducing to a heap of ashes the few buildings which remain intact in those unfortunate villages. Both these substances possess violently explosive qualities, the former being composed of 55 parts of nitro-glycerine and 40 parts of sand; the latter being a composition of azotate of ammonia with nitro-sulphuric acid.

A procession of Freemasons, half a mile in length, went, last Saturday, to the Hôtel de Ville in Paris, where it was addressed by several members of the Commune. It afterwards proceeded along the Champs Elysées to the Porte Maillot with flags of truce. The firing did not at once cease, and some of the Freemasons are reported to have been wounded. Two ultimately received permission to pass through the lines of the troops and go to Versailles. There they were received the same evening by M. Thiers, who told them that no one wished to see the civil war ended more than himself, but that France could not yield to insurgents. They must address themselves to the Commune if they wished to restore peace. Between 3000 and 4000 Freemasons met, on Tuesday, in the Place de la Concorde, and agreed to a suggestion made by M. Ravvier, a member of the Commune, that the banners of the brotherhood should remain on the ramparts, and that the Masons should march with the National Guards to their respective quarters for the defence of the Commune.

General Cluseret was arrested, on Sunday night at nine o'clock, by order of the Commune, on account of his mismanagement along the line of the forts, ammunition and arms being wanting everywhere. It is said that he has since been liberated, but is definitively deprived of his office of Minister for War. Cluseret is accused of carelessness, incompetency, neglect, and of even more serious offences; and it is stated that he had been under suspicion for several days before being arrested. At a meeting of the Secret Committee of the Commune it was suggested that he should be shot within forty-eight hours, together with Mégy, recently in command of Fort Issy. Mégy is the same person who was imprisoned under the Empire for killing a sergent-de-ville sent to arrest him, and who was liberated in September.

The column on the Place Vendôme is to be demolished on May 8, in presence of the Commune and the National Guards. This proceeding, it is stated, is to be followed by the destruction of all statues emblematic of monarchical rule.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Paschal Grousset, has addressed a request to the Minister for War, begging him to restrict the number of commissions given to foreign adventurers.

The Commune has again been suppressing papers. The *Paix*, after a very ephemeral existence, has disappeared, and so has the *Echo du Soir* and the *Messager de Paris*, whose aged editor narrowly escaped being arrested. The *Messager* appears to have been published at the same place as the *Cri du Peuple*, edited by Citizen Vermorel, a member of the Commune, who denounced his rival and now has the presses to himself.

On Tuesday there took place at the Hôtel de Ville the ceremony of investing with arms the citoyennes destined to defend the barricades. Félix Pyat presided.

The money due for the maintenance of the German troops in France, amounting in all to 19,000,000f., was punctually paid to the German authorities on May 1 at Rouen and Amiens.

It is stated that accounts from the Province report that the municipal elections have nearly everywhere gone in favour of Conservative Republicans. Bonapartist candidates were returned in only a very few rural districts.

The fort of Vincennes has been compelled to diminish the number of men forming its garrison, the Prussians having sent a flag of truce to demand the strict execution of the clauses of the capitulation, which limit the strength of the garrison and the amount of ammunition to be kept in the fort.

The Freemasons at Dieppe, in conjunction with those of Rouen, have voted their full adhesion to the address of the central lodge at Paris, fully indorsing its sentiments and protesting against the bloodshed, and desiring the speedy reconciliation of the two parties.

M. Renouard, appointed to succeed the late M. Paul Fabre as Procureur-Général of the Court of Cassation, owes the high prize (in addition, of course, to other qualifications) to the fact that, as Procureur-Général of the High Court of Justice, he moved the dismissal and impeachment of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte after Dec. 2.

BELGIUM.

A telegram from Brussels states that, owing to the probability of the Communists of Paris being eventually compelled to take refuge in Belgium, the Government is already taking precautions. All Frenchmen and foreigners entering the country from France are compelled to have regular passports.

The Chamber of Representatives has adopted the first clause of the Electoral Reform Bill for the provincial communal councils, rejecting, at the same time, all amendments which tended to introduce the principle of educational tests.

ITALY.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Senate the Papal Guarantees Bill was passed by 105 to 20.

The Government have appointed a Commission to inquire into the legal status of the foreign religious institutions in Rome.

SPAIN.

The anniversary of the rising against the French in 1808 was celebrated in Madrid on Tuesday, and passed off generally without

disturbance. In the International Café, however, a meeting was held by advanced Republicans to protest, in the name of the fraternity of nations, against the festival being held. A crowd assembled before the doors of the café, shouting, "Long live Spain!" and some persons, on leaving the café, were beaten. The crowd endeavoured to force the doors, but the police prevented them, and made some arrests.

GERMANY.

In Tuesday's sitting of the German Parliament the Bill incorporating Alsace and Lorraine with Germany was referred to a Committee. Before the debate Prince Bismarck made a speech, in which he said:—

On Aug. 6, 1866, the French Ambassador handed me an ultimatum demanding the cession of Mayence to France, and telling us, as the alternative, to expect an immediate declaration of war. It was only the illness of the Emperor Napoleon which then prevented the outbreak of war. During the late war neutral Powers made mediatory proposals. In the first instance we were asked to content ourselves with the costs of the war and the raising of a fortress. This did not satisfy us. It was necessary that the bulwark from which France could sail forth for attack should be further pushed back. Another proposal was to neutralise Alsace and Lorraine. But that neutral State would have possessed neither the power nor the will to preserve its neutrality in case of war. We were obliged to incorporate Alsace with the territory of Germany in order to ensure the peace of Europe. It is true the aversion of the population of Alsace and Lorraine is an obstacle to such a measure. Still, the population is thoroughly German, forming a sort of aristocracy in France by virtue of its noble and Teutonic qualities. We shall strive to win back to us this population by means of Teutonic patience and love. We shall especially grant communal liberties. The Federal Council will carefully examine all amendments proposed by the Reichstag. Let us work together with mutual confidence.

AUSTRIA.

The Minister of Public Instruction declared, on Wednesday, to the Committee of Ways and Means that his standpoint was the abolition of the Concordat. As regarded the Papal dogma of Infallibility, the State had the full right to take into consideration its practical consequences.

Baron Pöck has been appointed Vice-Admiral, in place of the deceased Admiral Tegethoff, and will also be raised to the rank of Commander-in-Chief of the Navy.

ROUMANIA.

The municipal elections have gone considerably in favour of the Government, and scarcely any disturbances have occurred. A plot has been discovered to kill and plunder the Jews. The heads of the conspiracy were some officers of the Roumanian army who have been cashiered. The Government has taken precautions for the prevention of disturbances.

Intelligence has reached Vienna that an agreement has been arrived at between Prince Charles of Roumania and Constant Effendi, Chief of the Turkish Chancellery at Constantinople, for the occupation of Roumania by 30,000 Turkish troops in case of need.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Supreme Court has finally decided that the Legal Tender Act is constitutional, and that contracts entered into before or since it was passed, where the consideration money is not specified, are payable in paper, and that all contracts in which payment in gold is expressly stipulated are payable in gold.

An attachment has been issued, at the suit of English holders of Erie Stock, to compel Mr. Gould to produce the books of the Erie Railway.

The levee of the Mississippi river has given way forty-five miles above New Orleans. The crevasse is 1100 ft. wide, and the loss is roughly estimated at several million dollars.

MR. GOSCHEN ON UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.—On Wednesday evening the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., distributed certificates and diplomas to the successful candidates at the University local examinations for Sussex. In the course of his address he said he rejoiced at the fact of the Universities extending their privileges to the people in their own homes. He considered this system preferable to that of taking a solitary boy here and there, in a distant part of the country, and sending him to the University. It was highly important that the inhabitants of large towns should realise the great work which the Universities were engaged in, thus connecting themselves with the progress of education throughout the kingdom. In reference to the teaching of Latin and Greek, the right hon. gentleman said it was the mental training which the study of these languages imparted that rendered them so important as a branch of education.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF STRASBOURG.—The German Government is making great preparations for extending the fortifications of Strasbourg. A new line of works, 7000 paces in advance of the present ramparts, is to be constructed round the city, and will also protect Kehl. Mittelhausbergen, which was one of the principal points from which the bombardment took place, will be strongly fortified. Hohbühl, on the north, and Firkich, on the south, will be included in the new line; and it will thus be impossible for an enemy to bombard the town unless he should make himself master of the outer forts. Some of the islands in the Rhine will also be fortified. The civil authorities, too, are very busy with the political organisation of Alsace, which, according to the German bill which is to be laid before the German Parliament, will have a separate political existence from that of the other parts of the German empire. The other day a numerous and influential meeting of the principal men of the country was held at Strasbourg for the purpose of making proposals to the Imperial Government and the Federal Council on this subject. Among these proposals the most important are the following:—1. That the integrity of Alsace should be maintained; i.e., that part of it should not be attached to Bavaria, as demanded by a large party in the latter country. 2. That Alsace and Lorraine should be represented both in the German Parliament and the Federal Council, and that they should also have a provincial assembly empowered to deal with all local matters. 3. That the provincial and municipal magistracies should be elective. 4. That the existing judges, tribunals, civil and criminal courts, should be maintained as before. 5. That a period of from five to six years should be allowed to each inhabitant of the country for selecting the nationality to which he may wish to belong. 6. That the use of either the French or the German language should be made optional in official documents and in the debate of representative assemblies. 7. That the Alsatians should be exempted as long as possible from military service.

THE LICENSING BILL.—A deputation from the Society for the Organisation of Charitable Relief waited on Mr. Bruce, last Saturday afternoon, in reference to the Licensing Bill. Sir Charles Trevelyan said that in their efforts to improve the condition of the poor the drinking habits of the London poor had constantly met the society the deputation represented like a lion in the path, both in individual cases and in more general aspects. In the society's report attention had been repeatedly called to the excessive number of the places for the sale of intoxicating liquors, which were far beyond the largest estimate that could be formed of the wants of the population, and they seem to have been multiplied without any idea of limitation. The deputation, Sir Charles said, gave their decided adhesion to the object of the Licensing Bill; and they had come to express their desire that the bill should be effectual for its avowed end, and that without the delay of another Session. Dr. Manning urged Mr. Bruce not to relax his efforts because of the noisy clamour now being raised by the publicans. Those clamouring against the bill formed a small portion of the community, compared with those who desired to see a limitation placed in the way of drinking; and none were more desirous of seeing the law changed than those who suffered from its present condition—the working classes, their wives and children. Mr. Bruce said the deputation were only spurring a willing horse. They could not be more desirous than he was himself to see the subject brought to a successful issue during the present Session. The bill had been constructed with the special view of obtaining the objects referred to—the limitation in the number of drinking-houses, and securities that such as remained should be properly conducted—but he was not so wedded or committed to the forms of the bill that he would not substitute other provisions which would be more acceptable and which would hasten the result he hoped to obtain. He was constantly told in circulars and letters sent him that the publicans were against the bill entirely; and not only so, but that the public also opposed it. He did not believe that such was the opinion of the more respectable publicans, who, he thought, would see that it was in their interest that the number of drinking-places should be limited, and that securities should be taken for the good conduct of those which remained. He spoke hopefully, therefore, respecting the passage of the bill this Session. This was not a party question, and, although a notice of motion against the bill had been given by a member of the Opposition, he could not believe that the Conservative classes, who took so deep an interest in questions of the religious and moral improvement of the people, would be found arrayed against the Government in this honest endeavour to meet a long-existing difficulty. The difficulties of this Session, Mr. Bruce added, were extremely great, as everyone could see, but the Government was most desirous of passing this measure this Session, and they felt it was a necessary supplement to the Education Bill.

OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

HISTORY AND DESIGN OF THE EXHIBITION.

THE first of "a series of International Exhibitions of the Fine Arts and of Industry" was opened at South Kensington, on Monday, by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, and was made the occasion of an imposing state pageant. To most people Great Exhibitions have become somewhat trite and even tiresome. That of 1851 was new, instructive, and delightful. The Palace of Crystal which sprang up in those days seemed almost too subtle and delicate a creation to be coupled by builders, contractors, and rough handicrafts. It was suggestive rather of fairydom and the genius of the lamp, and helped powerfully to raise and sustain our wonder and admiration. When this glittering casket and the treasure it contained passed away, one or more Crystal Palaces were established among us in permanence; and nine years ago there arose another Great Exhibition, displaying two vast domes of glass, each larger than the dome of St. Peter's. That, too, was successful; but the parent exhibition was copied without being improved upon, both at home and abroad, until the plan which twenty years ago was so novel and agreeable seemed worked out and wearisome. Other causes contributed to the growing unpopularity of Great Exhibitions fashioned after the first model. Manufacturers and inventors found it exceedingly expensive to exhibit, while after incurring the expense, they might chance to be robbed of the merit due to them by some accident or prejudice. Having regard to these conditions, the Royal Commissioners of 1851, by whom the present Exhibition is promoted, determined to alter materially the conditions on which it and its successors should be based. To begin, this is not a "Great" Exhibition in the conventional sense. It is not a Noah's Ark into which all industries, products, and inventions are admitted, classified, and hurriedly placed according to their supposed merit. The manufactures now shown are confined to woollens, worsteds, and pottery. Next year two or three other industries will have their turn. Every year, however, the Fine Arts, giving that phrase a liberal interpretation, will be represented; so will works of scientific invention and horticulture. At a time, too, when a new Education Act is being administered, a collection of educational appliances is very apt and useful; and these will be found in the buildings opened on Monday. Lastly, with a view to ease both the minds and pockets of exhibitors, the Royal Commissioners have discarded the system of medals, certificates, and prizes. They appoint in each department a Committee of Taste, who, as at the Royal Academy, decide whether, having regard to the space at their command, the objects sent are worthy of admission; and every object admitted then stands on its own merits, no personal, trade, or international jealousy being created by awards which may be just, but which, through accident or bias, have often hitherto been unsatisfactory.

THE BUILDINGS AND ARRANGEMENTS.

It is necessary to explain at starting how the new Exhibition departs from tradition, not aiming, like its predecessors, to contain a little—or, rather, a good deal—of everything, and being therefore much less bewildering. The building itself, too, is utterly unlike those of 1851 and 1862. There is no transept glowing in the sun; there is no nave, and there are no domes, large or small. Take the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society for a quadrangle, and they make a magnificent one; imagine galleries of one and two stories as quadrants, connected with the Albert Hall and utilising the arcades of the Horticultural Society with a portion of the old galleries of the Exhibition of 1862 upon the south, and you have a rough idea of the International Exhibition of 1871. The galleries on the garden side are of red brick faced with terra-cotta; they are meant to be permanent, and fulfil admirably the purpose for which they were designed by Lieutenant-Colonel Scott; but they form no architectural landmark in South Kensington, which has, indeed, plenty of such distinctions already.

In default of the necessary space in the new line of buildings the chief part of Monday's ceremony was appointed to be held in the Conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Society, a very graceful and pretty interior, but too small for a pageant in which so many took part, and which so many more vainly wished to see. A dais covered with scarlet cloth was raised at the southern side of the Conservatory for the Royal party and their attendants. In front of this dais were placed the Diplomatic Corps and distinguished visitors; and on each side, separated by a slight barrier, seats were reserved for those who had acquired the much-coveted right to enter. Opposite the dais was the southern end of the Royal Albert Hall, entered by a graceful gallery connected with the Conservatory by two flights of steps. Probably this gallery and the Conservatory proper will together hold 3000 people, and both were filled. By eleven o'clock little room was left for later comers, except those who had a part to play in the pageant. Save one passing shower, and a suspicion of chilliness, the day was as bright and genial as could be desired. The Conservatory, with its branching palms and tropical plants, would have been dull indeed without abundant sunlight. The sun, however, assisted at the ceremony with genial warmth and rays which it seemed ungrateful to ward off by awnings. Occasional gleams could not be denied entrance, and when these, gaining strength in their passage through the glazed roof, lit upon a scarlet uniform or civic robe, the wearer seemed ablaze.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

All the visitors passed through the Albert Hall and entered the conservatory by one or other of the flights of steps already mentioned. The diplomatists mustered early, their uniforms glittering with gold lace, orders, and crosses. The Turkish fez was there; with officers in white, in light blue, and in dark blue coats, contrasting with the English staff officers in scarlet and white plumes, through whom they passed on their way towards the dais. One diplomatist, distrustful of the English climate, especially on May day, wore a loose overcoat of dark blue velvet trimmed with costly fur, and looked like a Venetian Doge or Senator. Then there was a child of the sun, also a diplomatist, in becoming uniform; and presently entered the Nawab Nazim and his two sons, in lustrous dresses of gold stuff, and turbans glistening with precious stones. Lord Houghton, as a Deputy Lieutenant, moved here and there. The Lord Mayor, attended by mace and sword bearers, was conspicuous in the throng; scarlet robes of aldermen, the purple robes or robes of mazarine blue worn by councillors and deputies from the City were plentiful; and provincial mayors, wearing their robes and gold chains of office, added to a scene as highly coloured, perhaps, as has been often witnessed of late in our undemonstrative days. In this gathering, as time passed, were mingled the more sober Court uniforms of dark blue and gold lace, with here and there the still more sober uniform of our volunteers. Lord Eliohe wore the grey, more useful, perhaps, though less brilliant, than the scarlet. The Bishop of Winchester, happily recovered from his sudden illness, was present, but not robed.

THE ROYAL PARTY.

Soon after twelve o'clock the Royal party arrived at the northern entrance to the Albert Hall, where they were met by the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and were escorted to the conservatory. Princess Christian, who was expected, was kept away by illness. The Prince of Wales, who wore the scarlet uniform of a general officer, conducted the Countess of Flanders. The Count of Flanders led Princess Mary. Prince John of Glücksburg followed, with the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Teck, the lords and ladies in waiting, and the great officers of state—a brilliant throng. The Home Secretary, Mr. Bruce; Mr. Goschen, Mr. Ayrton, and Mr. Forster, were the Ministers present. Neither the Premier nor Mr. Lowe was there. Mr. Disraeli appeared among the Royal Commissioners. When the Royal procession entered a military band stationed at the foot of the staircase played the National Anthem, which was followed by a metrical version of Psalm cxlviii, sung and played to the Austrian national air; but

the band overpowered the chorus, who were under the disadvantage of being stationed much further off the dais, and from that distant position struggled vainly to be heard.

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

Meanwhile the Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal party had taken their position upon the dais, standing in line, with the personages of the Court and the great officers of state behind them. The Prince of Wales had on his right the Countess of Flanders, Prince John of Glücksburg, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Christian; and on his left Princess Mary, the Count of Flanders, and Prince Teck. Some hundreds of official personages were then presented to the Prince of Wales, approaching the dais in order, and defiling in front of the Royal party, the Prince acknowledging the salutation of each by a gracious bow. Then Colonel Scott, the Secretary of the Royal Commissioners, handed their report to the Home Secretary, who presented it to the Prince, who received it on the part of her Majesty. The report having been "taken as read," the Prince, advancing to the edge of the dais, said, in a clear voice, distinctly heard even in the gallery, "On behalf of her Majesty the Queen, I proclaim the International Exhibition now open." His Royal Highness, passing at once to the balcony overlooking the Horticultural Gardens, made proclamation to the same effect to the crowd there assembled. In both cases it was received with cheers, the state trumpeters blowing a stirring blast, while, by preconcerted signal, the artillery in the park fired a salute.

PROCESSION THROUGH THE EXHIBITION.

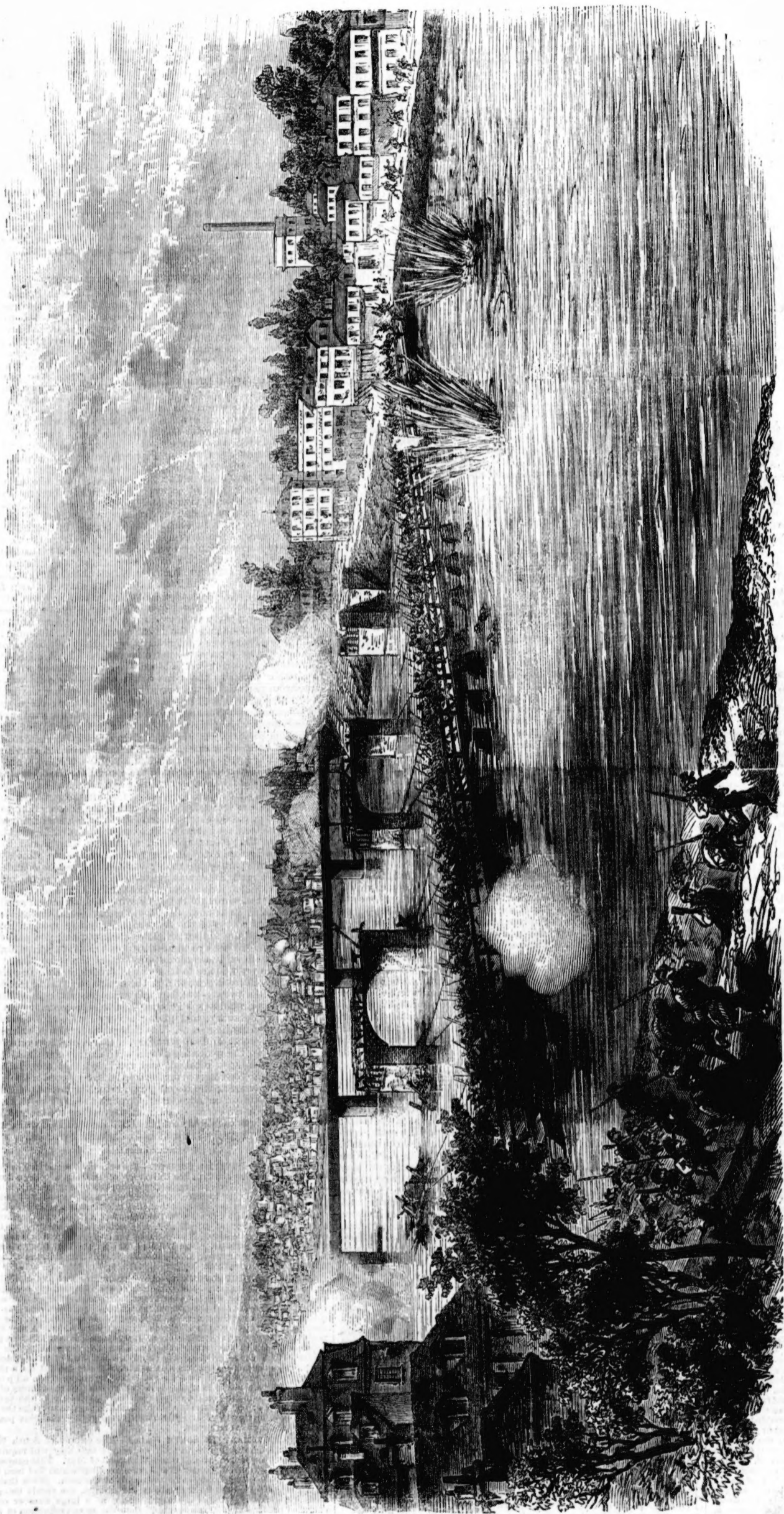
All those persons who had been presented to the Prince had meanwhile, retiring to the galleries, formed there in procession. The route taken lay first through the east gallery, devoted to fine art, and approached from the conservatory by a glazed arcade. Beneath is the porcelain; and it is said, probably with truth, that a finer show of modern work in this branch of art-manufacture has never yet been brought together in any country. But on Monday the porcelain was neglected, the procession passing through the gallery on the upper story. This gallery, 600 ft. long, is broken up into rooms, and, though the separation is a nominal one, it is enough to avoid uniformity and justify a distinctive name to each division. The Royal party could not but be struck by the extreme merit of the pictures from Belgium, which stands foremost among the foreign contributions, and his Royal Highness the Count of Flanders, who is a Commissioner for Belgium, might well be complimented on the rich display of art sent here under his auspices. In one of these rooms the long line of canvas is agreeably broken by reproductions of shields, tazzas, and plaster casts of architectural remains, conspicuous among which is a reproduction of the eastern gateway of the great Buddhist Tope, at Sanchi, in Central India, in the territory of the Begum of Bhopal. This remarkable cast, taken with immense labour by Lieutenant Cole and his assistants, is supposed to date from the commencement of the Christian era; and its primitive carvings of elephants and other designs attracted universal attention. The French Court has naturally been filled under difficulties, but it represents not unworthily the artistic power of France. Some well-remembered paintings were pointed out to the Royal party as they passed, such as the Marie Antoinette of Paul de la Roche and the familiar portrait of Madame Rosa Bonheur. There was one picture, by M. Regnault, which commanded rather than attracted observation. It is called "An Execution in the House of a Moor." The eye turned with relief to another work by the same artist on the opposite wall—an equestrian portrait of the late General Prim among the mob of Madrid he knew so well how to control. So the cortège passed on, often inclined to linger, but forced to move forward to keep a continuous line. Here, as throughout the whole of the art collection, pieces of statuary are interspersed in the centre of the galleries, with glass cases, in which goblets, vases, carvings in wood and ivory, jewellery, and fine metal-work are seen. At intervals, too, you can walk from the courts into the open air upon the flat roofs of the arcades, and rest and refresh the eye with the tender green which spring has called forth in the gardens inclosed.

From the eastern galleries the procession, descending to the ground floor, passed through corridors in which are arranged the Meyrick collection of armour from Goodrich Court. A good many members of the procession looked as though they would like to stop for a few minutes in the refreshment-rooms which were skirted at this part of the route; but the trumpeters sounded at each stage, and Fate was inexorable. Passing more rapidly through the southern courts, dedicated to bricks and terra-cotta ornaments, and through the interesting fish collection arranged by Mr. Frank Buckland, the Royal party found themselves in the fine arts courts on the western side, where modern British art has clothed the walls with glowing canvas, and you pass from room to room till the eye almost refuses to take in either form or colour. In one of these rooms are ranged the prize fans. The rule that no rewards are to be given is broken in this case alone. The Queen offered a prize of £40, the competition being restricted to ladies under twenty-five, but this prize has not been awarded. Among the prizeholders is Princess Louise, who contributes a fan, painted last February, and giving a very lively, vigorous representation of a skating scene. The decorative furniture, the sculpture, metal-work, Indian jewellery, mosaics, carvings and other art-objects in the western galleries were eagerly scrutinised; but stragglers were soon recalled, and reminded that more leisurely inspection must be reserved for future visits. So a good mile of galleries was traversed; the Royal party, returning to the point from which they had set out, proceeded through the hall to their carriages at the north entrance, without waiting for the international concert that was to follow; and the Exhibition of 1871 was thrown open to undistinguished as well as distinguished visitors.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—The scheme to found in Newcastle-on-Tyne, in connection with the University of Durham, a college for the teaching of physical science, especially as applied to engineering, mining, manufactures, and agriculture, is meeting with a large amount of popular support. The promoters thought that they might make a start with £5000. They have received promise to the extent of £16,000, and they hope to raise a capital fund of £30,000. A very noble public building is being erected in Westgate-street, Newcastle, by the coal-trade, and it is intended to have a college in it. The Duke of Northumberland has subscribed £2500, Sir W. G. Armstrong £1000, and Mr. Charles Mitchell, the iron-ship builder, £1000 to the fund.

CITY MARKET IMPROVEMENT.—A sub-committee met at Guildhall, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposal to erect a new fruit and vegetable market at Farringdon. They adjourned to the existing market there, accompanied by their architect and the president of the Market Gardeners' Society, and it was decided that the City architect should get out plans, take the necessary levels, &c. A new street is about to be formed from Holborn to Ludgate-hill, which will be a great accommodation to the public and give a capital approach to the new market. The scheme proposed will supply a great want of market accommodation in the metropolis. As soon as the plans are decided on, a public meeting will be called, with the view of soliciting support from all persons sending their produce to London. It is well known that the success of any market depends mainly on the supply and the convenience of the vendors and purchasers; and it is the intention of the committee to make the new market on a level with Farringdon-street, thus giving the best possible facilities for ingress and egress.

WAGES MOVEMENT IN SOUTH WALES.—The colliers of South Wales have given a month's notice to their employers that they will require an advance on the present scale of wages at the end of May. This course had been previously agreed upon at several mass meetings which had been held, and which were attended by some thousands of the men. Since then the agitation has been kept up throughout the district, the result being, as already stated, the giving of a month's notice at a large number of the principal collieries. The men contend that the recent reduction of 5 per cent carried out was not justified by the state of the trade, and that only a little effort and unanimity are required on the part of the masters to ensure better prices than are now obtained. The employers, on the other hand, hold that unless they can compete with other coal-producing districts a considerable proportion of the orders that now find their way into South Wales will be lost. There is much reason to fear that the movement will cause a considerable falling off in the shipments of coal, for even if there be no turn-out at the end of the month, many buyers will transfer their orders to other districts in order to secure a continual supply of coal.



THE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE: FEDERAL RETREATING ACROSS THE SEINE AT ASNIERES AFTER THEIR DEFEAT ON APRIL 17.

THE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE.

We this week publish several more Engravings illustrative of the civil war at Paris. Taking them in order, the first of these Illustrations is

THE RETREAT OF THE FEDERALISTS ACROSS THE SEINE AFTER THE CAPTURE OF CHATEAU BECON.

This event occurred on April 17. Large defensive works had been carried out at Asnières during some previous days. The Generals of the Commune believed the position safe from attack. Beyond the bridge over the Seine a strong barricade was thrown up fifteen yards from the railway station, and armed with two mitrailleuses. Another earthwork was thrown up on the right to cover the attack from the Charlebourg road, in addition. The Colombes road was protected by a barricade of paving stones covered with two metres of earth. A trench, 800 metres long, united the principal posts of the insurgents. Seven armoured locomotives were ready along the railway for the defence of the National Guards. The locomotives were armed with American mitrailleuses. The roads in Asnières were barricaded by the insurgents. Having no cavalry, the insurgents were unable to make a

reconnaissance, and were unaware that the Versailles troops had armed the redoubt of Gennévilliers, and placed heavy naval guns in position at Colombes. The Redoubt Gennévilliers is about 3000 metres from Asnières. When the first shells fell in Asnières from Courbevoie upon the Chateau Becon, the National Guards took little notice, being accustomed to and sheltered against a fire from that direction. Suddenly a tremendous fire was opened upon them in front and on the right flank from Colombes and Gennévilliers. The National Guards gave way, and took refuge in the trenches. At this moment two attacking columns took the insurgents in front and flank. The mitrailleuses which guarded the barricade had only time to fire one volley. The insurgents defended the station for a short time, but the cross-fire was so heavy that in less than an hour they were driven across the Seine. Reinforcements were sent for by Dombrowski, and at nine o'clock the insurgents returned to the attack. The Versailles troops repulsed the National Guards with great loss. Eye-witnesses state that Dombrowski led a desperate assault in person. At four o'clock all was over at Neuilly. The insurgents were forced to retreat to the Porte Maillot. Many of them were drowned, the bridge of boats, their sole means of retreat, having broken.

COURT-MARTIAL ON "REFRACTORY" NATIONAL GUARDS.

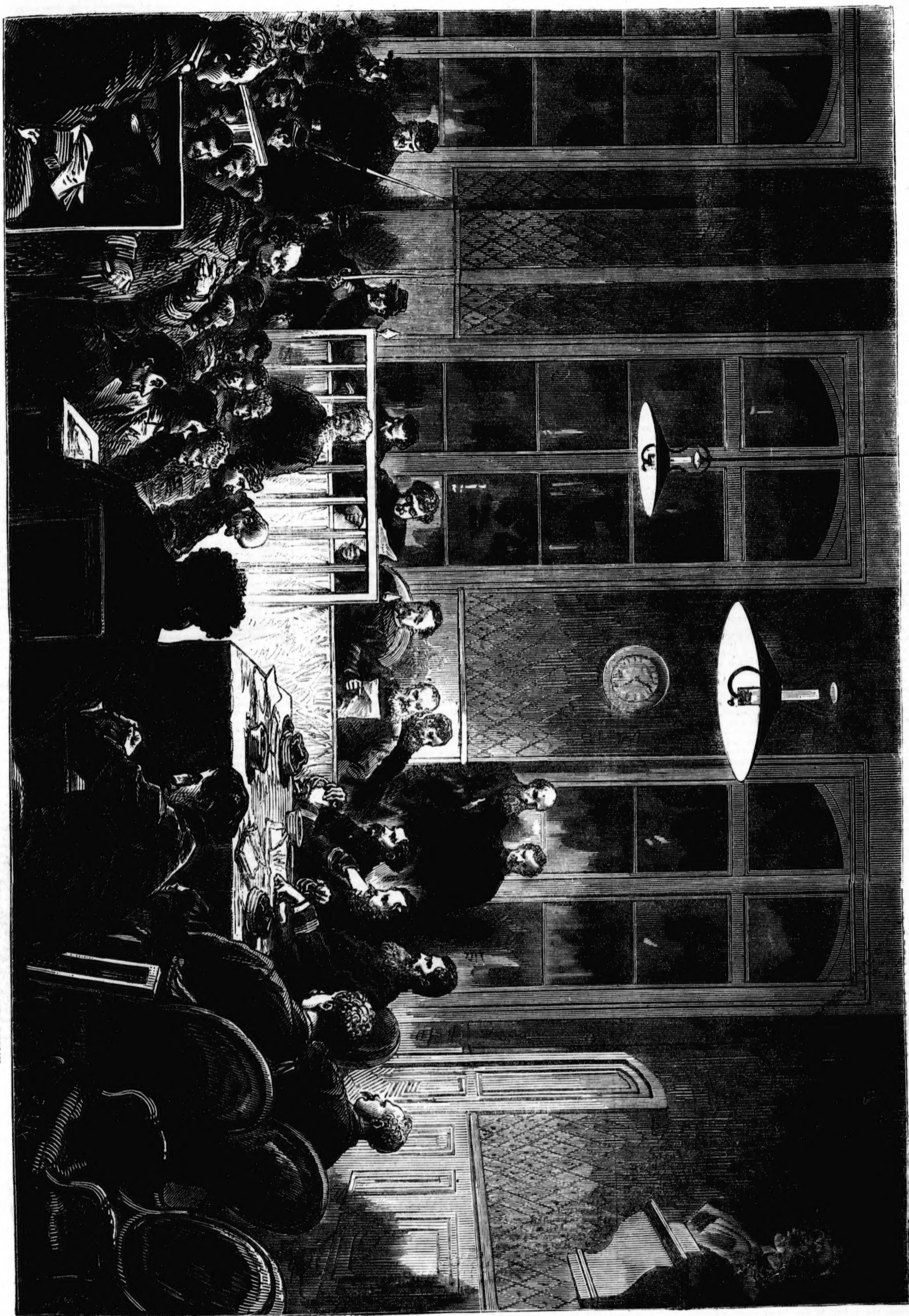
The tendency to insubordination that distinguished the National Guards during the whole of the German siege has not altogether disappeared under the auspices of the Commune, and a permanent court-martial has had to be organised for the trial of offenders. The President of the Court was Colonel Rossel, late chief aide-de-camp to General Cluseret, and now Minister of War, *vice* Cluseret, dismissed and arrested. The new Minister is said to be a man of high character and great ability. He distinguished himself at the Polytechnic, and rose to the rank of Colonel during the war; when the present disturbances broke out he immediately sent in his papers and sided with the Federals. In personal appearance he gives one an idea of the First Napoleon when he was a lieutenant, though Colonel Rossel's hair is auburn, and his features are more delicate. He recently resigned the post of President of the Permanent Court-martial in consequence of the Commune quashing his judgments; and is said to be rather astonished at the fate which befell Cluseret.

The particular case before the Court at the sitting portrayed in our Engraving was that of Commandant Witt and a number of other officers and men of the 105th Battalion of the National Guards, the charge being re-

fusal to march against the enemy. If anything can excuse disobedience in a soldier, and especially in an officer, Commandant Witt had a tolerably fair apology for hesitating to march when ordered. His men had been without food or refreshment of any kind for a great many hours, and, as alleged, were in consequence quite unfit for active duty. This statement, however, was not allowed to have weight with the Court, and Commandant Witt was condemned to be shot, for "cowardice in front of the enemy." Whether the sentence has been carried out we do not know, as no further mention of the affair has appeared in the papers; but probably it has not, and this may have been one of the cases which induced Colonel Rossel to resign, as he is said to be a strict disciplinarian. The battalion was dissolved, the officers and men were deprived of their civil and military rights, besides being condemned to imprisonment in some cases, of from two to five years, and in two instances hard labour for life. The illustration on page 281 represents the disarming of the battalion.

BARRICADE IN THE RUE SAINT FLORENTIN.

We have already published some particulars of the barricades which occupy the principal streets and open spaces in Paris, and our Engraving this week represents one of the largest, if not the very largest, of them



COURT-MARTIAL IN PARIS ON THE OFFICERS OF THE 10TH BATTALION OF NATIONAL GUARDS, FOR REFUSING TO MARCH AGAINST THE ENEMY.

all, a structure almost monumental in size and formidable in character. Two hundred workmen have been employed in its construction, and it occupies the corner of the Rue Sainte Florentin in the Place de la Concorde, between the Hôtel of the Ministry of Marine and the terrace of the Tuileries. Its approach is defended by a ditch ten metres in depth and the buttresses are of enormous size.

There are other barricades at the salient points of the city, beginning with a strong construction at the Auteuil gate, and going on to others towards Ternes, Passy, and Batignolles. The Park of Monceaux, occupied by a reserve of National Guards, is also defended by a barricade in the Place Pereire, close to the Courcelles railway station.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 400.

THE EXCITED VICTUALLERS, ETC., AT THE HOUSE.

ABOUT a month ago Mr. Secretary Bruce, in a long, elaborate speech, introduced his now famous "Intoxicating Liquors Licensing Bill." It was just before the Easter vacation that this bill was introduced, and read the first time. During the Easter holidays the bill was printed, and when the House reassembled every member had received a copy; and in a few days afterwards most of the people specially interested—the brewers, distillers, publicans, maltsters, public-house brokers, &c.—had got to know its contents, and the central authority, the Licensed Victuallers' Association, had sounded the trumpet of alarm, and the fiery cross had been swiftly borne throughout the length and breadth of the land. "Arise, ye victuallers, brewers, distillers, brokers, &c., or be for ever fallen!" was the cry; and straightway there was agitation amongst the manufacturers and vendors of intoxicating drinks, the like of which has not been seen for many a day. In every borough and town meetings were summoned, resolutions adopted, petitions prepared, and deputations appointed to wait upon members; and now the tide of agitation has flowed, and is flowing, in with ever increasing volume upon the House of Commons. During the last fortnight a score or more of deputations, some of them fifty strong, have come up in succession, dismayed, excited, angry, and even minatory, to urge their members to oppose this flagrant attempt to "invade," as these distressed but infuriated people say, "our rights, and to confiscate our property." Fortunately, there is a rule now that all strangers who come down to the House to see members must wait in the central hall until said members can be found. When this rule was passed it was by no means satisfactory to said strangers, nor is it entirely satisfactory now. But that the law is a good law has been manifestly proved during the last fortnight; for, but for this law, the Members' Lobby would at times have been crammed, jammed, impenetrable, impassable to members and officials. The policemen would have been hustled out of their places, the doorkeepers beset, the doorway of the House blocked, and, perhaps, the sanctity of the House itself violated. The aforesaid rule has prevented all this. As these deputations arrive, they are stopped in the central hall. True, they are strong in numbers, excited, angry, and impatient; but the defile leading to the House is narrow, and half a dozen stalwart, experienced police officers of the A division can easily keep it against all comers. They have not to wait long; for their member, advised of their coming, is expecting their arrival, and as soon as he hears that they are come, goes to them, leads them into the lobby, and thence into the deputation-room, at the head of the members' staircase. This room is a spacious chamber, and, generally, is quite large enough; but lately—especially on Thursday and Friday in last week—so numerous and strong in numbers were the deputations that some of them had to wait in the central hall till others who had gone forward had stated their case and retired.

AN EXPECTED FIGHT.

On Thursday last week a party fight was expected—thought, indeed, to be inevitable. Disraeli had placed upon the paper "a fighting motion," or, in figurative phrase, thrown down the gauntlet. The Government had taken it up, accepted the challenge, and on Thursday night the combat was to be fought. It was to be an *combat à outrance*—a desperate fight; and it was thought by the Conservatives, and by some of the Liberals, that the Government would be beaten, and have to resign. We, though, never believed that—knew, indeed, upon high authority, that the Government would not be beaten. Still, there was to be a fight. Nobody but those in the secret—i.e., the leader of the House and one or two more—doubted that; and "a strong whip" had gone forth for both sides to muster forces. So imperative, indeed, had been the whip, that soon after the House met there must have been over 550 members present; and if the affair had not gone off, there would have been, by ten o'clock, over 600 in the House—probably 630. The Conservatives boasted that all their party but seven would be present to divide. But, as all the world knows, the fight did not come off. Mr. Disraeli's motion was, "That the financial proposals of her Majesty's Government are unsatisfactory, and ought to be reconsidered by the Government." This was aimed mainly at the legacy and succession duty to be proposed that night by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Committee of Ways and Means. The Chancellor of the Exchequer evaded the combat by withdrawing his proposal; but, nevertheless, there was for a couple of hours some smart talking, to which and to the talkers we invite the attention of our readers.

OFF.

"There is a rumour that the fight is off," said an official to us as we entered the House. "The wish is father to that thought," we mentally exclaimed, for officials do not care for fights in the House. Very interesting to strangers, these party struggles; but to officials they mean only long and wearisome nights. We soon, however, discovered that though no one knew whence the rumour came there was probably something in it; and soon after four o'clock the Government whips came down and confirmed the rumour. Government had determined to withdraw the legacy and succession duty, and that being so, of course there would be no fight that night. "But there will be some talk about the matter," we said to ourselves, "and perhaps clever word-sparring;" and so we entered the House.

THE HOUSE.

The chiefs of both parties are in their places; the House is crowded. The Strangers' Galleries are all densely full; the reporters are at their posts, and the bench behind them is closely packed with editors, leader-writers, *et id genus omne*; and above them, as we can see, the ladies are in full force, fluttering from behind their brass screen like birds in a cage. It is an imposing sight, this House of Commons, when thus crowded. Would, though, there were more light, for it is very dusky! Surely storm-clouds must be passing over. Thus we reflected as from our perch in the gallery we surveyed the scene. But scarcely had the wish been mentally uttered when suddenly, as if by magic, the gas on the glass ceiling at a given signal was suddenly turned on, and, as if by a flash of lightning, only not temporary, the house was flooded with light. Very beautiful is this sudden instantaneous lighting up of the House; no theatrical manager ever devised anything more effective; we have seen it hundreds of times; and yet on that night it was, to us, as beautiful as ever. A low murmur of delight ran along the Strangers' Galleries when suddenly the light burst upon the House, and all the faces of the members, but lately scarcely discernible, stood out in bold relief and radiant. And now the time is come. "The clerk will proceed to read the Orders of the Day!" cries Mr. Speaker. "Committee of Ways and Means!" shouts Sir Erskine May, and Mr. Gladstone rises. Some thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would announce the policy of the Government. Clearly the matter belongs to his department. But not so. This is a resolution come to by the Cabinet, and the head of the Government must announce it to the House.

GLADSTONE IN DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. Gladstone's speech was not "after his best manner," as art-critics say; but that is not surprising. Gladstone, to speak forcibly and with effect, must be either in good spirits or rather angry. On this occasion he could not be either—or, rather say, he could not be in good spirits and dared not show anger. Good spirits! How could our Prime Minister feel anything but depression, mortification, and chagrin in the circumstances in which he was placed? The Budget originally comprised three items—to wit, the match tax, the legacy and succession duties, and the income tax. Forced by an invincible public opinion, he had been obliged, on the previous Tuesday, to allow his Chancellor of the Exchequer to announce that the match tax would be abandoned; and now, fearing that a large number of his party would desert him, and perhaps place him in a minority, he is obliged to rise and announce that the Budget is to be entirely remodelled. Mr. Gladstone has long been a Minister of the Crown; official life, as all know, so blunts the natural sensitiveness of most men, and so case-hardens them, that they are quite insensible to humiliation and impenetrable to all the weapons which party spite can devise. Lord Palmerston, if he had been in Mr. Gladstone's position, would have shown no depression of spirits, nor felt any. But our Prime Minister is not as other men. He is as sensitive as he was when he first took office, and, it cannot be doubted that when he rose he felt acutely the humiliation of his position, and it is not surprising that his speech was wordy and circumlocutory. But the wordiness and circumlocution were not the result of indolence, indifference, or weariness, as we sometimes fancy Mr. Gladstone's looseness of style is, but were caused by his anxiety to steer clear of the difficulties and dangers which on every hand beset his path. He had to be careful not to wound his Chancellor of the Exchequer's feelings, to avoid irritating his opponents, and also to show that the Budget, which had been so severely censured, was not indefensible. And, on the whole, he performed his exceedingly difficult task well, and got out of the valley of humiliation, through which he had been forced to pass, with less scathe than his opponents expected.

A SILENT MEMBER INSPIRED.

Did our readers ever hear of Lord George Cavendish? We dare to say that many of them never did; and yet his Lordship has been a member of the House thirty-seven years. But he is a silent member. During these thirty-seven years he has perhaps not made a dozen speeches, and never made a long one; and yet he can speak, and speak well, with a gentlemanly ease, and in a clear manly style. We never, though, imagined that there was in him any humour or sarcastic power. But on that Thursday he showed both. Fancy the aristocratic Lord George Cavendish, who can sit silent through a whole Session, suddenly exploding in this way!

Looking to what has occurred, I can only account for the production of such a Budget on the theory of the first Lord Shaftesbury, who used to say that every one had within him a wise man and a foolish one, that each must have his turn, and that if the wise man were always allowed to prevail the individual would become disordered and fit for nothing. So that it was necessary at times to allow the foolish man to run his course and play his frolic. That seemed to be the case with regard to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who for two successive Sessions had brought in very wise measures; but now something within him, either the foolish man telling him not to be satisfied, or the idea of the wise man, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity," urged him not to be satisfied with having acquired a great character for wisdom, but to bring forward this time a foolish Budget. And the right hon. gentleman seemed to think that he would not only be foolish, but frolicsome also.

Nothing more severe than this has been flung at the Chancellor of the Exchequer during this Session; and to come from a Liberal who sits close behind the Treasury Bench! One, too, who scarcely ever opens his lips. "Surely," Mr. Lowe may well think, "I must indeed have fallen, for the very dumb open their lips to scorn me."

THE FIGHT COMES ON.

The fight which went off on Thursday was only postponed. On Monday we had it, and outside the House there was great excitement. We have ascertained that 500 strangers came down to the House that night to try to obtain seats in the gallery, albeit the gallery will not contain more than 150. Inside the House there was no intense excitement—hardly, indeed, any excitement. You see, readers, this was not a fight for place and power. It is questionable whether the Conservative leader would take office if it were to be offered to him; but there was no likelihood that he would get the offer, for before the debate began we all knew that the Government would have a large majority. Hence the lack of excitement. The combatants were fighting with foils; nor was the debate good. There was not a real great speech delivered until Mr. Gladstone rose: indeed, for the first four hours the discussion, if we except Mr. Stansfeld's argumentative speech, was exceedingly dull, flat, unprofitable. There was nothing in it to move the listeners, nor to convince or instruct them. The first man who imparted life to the debate was Mr. Vernon Harcourt. He was excited and angry, and of course the House caught the infection for a time; but, unfortunately, Mr. Harcourt is not a good speaker. Nature has endowed him with gifts, but he does not know how to use them. He has a copious vocabulary, but his style is loose; he has a good voice, but bad elocution; he has a commanding person, but it needs drilling. It is strange that an advocate has not learned how to speak effectively. All his faults might be cured by practice, or might have been when he was younger. There was a multitude of speakers, all more or less insignificant, by which word I mean what it originally meant, void of signification—that is, they talked and said nothing, or nothing worth notice. Mr. Thomas Baring, the great banker, is hardly an exception. He spoke in his usual rather pompous style, with a great show of impressiveness; but all that he said was mere platitude or thrice-refuted fallacy. Here Gladstone followed. The Prime Minister was quite himself again. Depression, sense of humiliation, despondency, had all vanished; and he delivered a speech quite worthy of his fame. Disraeli, in his reply, was smart, lively, sarcastic; but all the smartness, liveliness, and sarcasm was pumped up with difficulty—there was no spontaneity. His followers said that it was a capital speech; our opinion is that it was a poor speech. They said that his first speech on the Budget was dull, we, however, thought that it was one of the cleverest, most ingenious speeches that he ever delivered. So do doctors differ.

DR. LIVINGSTONE, according to news said to have been received in Bombay from Zanzibar, is alive and well, but destitute.

RUS IN URHIS.—A gentleman had put the first floor of one of his houses at the disposition of a refugee family. A fortnight afterwards his concierge came to tell him that since the arrival of the new lodgers a dreadful smell had pervaded the house, but that when he attempted to enter the apartment, with a view to discovering the cause of these exhalations, he had always been refused admittance. The landlord came the next day, and the first thing he heard, as he entered the door, was the crow of a cock perched upon the balcony of the first floor, which was responded to by the cackling of many hens. Somewhat astonished, he went up stairs. After a great deal of trouble, the new comer, who would not recognise the right of the owner to come in, opened the door. Of the ante-chamber the countryman had made a farnyard. The feet sunk in a kind of mud composed of the dung and scrapings of the fowls, just covered by a layer of straw. The next room had been turned into a rabbit warren, and contained a large supply of provisions, in which garlic, onions, and cabbages were conspicuous—to the eye and to the nose. In the next—a bed-room—was a large fountain, made out of the bottom of a wine-barrel which served as a pond for several ducks. The proprietor was stupefied. He went from room to room, followed by some visitor the treasures of his yard. "And my drawing-room!" murmured the disgraced proprietor. "Oh! that is where the Monsieur is," said the peasant, in a very elated and self-important tone. The door was opened, and the sight disclosed fairly crowned the edifice. In a corner, upon a bed of very filthy straw, lay a magnificent porker, gorged and grunting. "But, you wretch! what do you mean by putting your Monsieur, as you call him, in my drawing-room, when there is a spacious court where you could have kept him, and your fowls and ducks as well?" "Well, you see, sir, sowing time is coming; and if I had used the courtyard for the animals, where should I have sown my barley?"—*Sarcy's "Paris During the Siege."*

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28. HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House passed the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Bill through Committee, and read the third time and passed the Local Government Supplemental Bill and the Oyster and Mussels Fisheries Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. COWPER-TEMPLE inaugurated the principal business of the evening by a motion which set forth the expediency of adopting measures, in accordance with an address presented to the Crown in February, 1870, for preserving as an open space, accessible to the public for the purposes of health and recreation, those parts of Epping Forest which have not been inclosed with the assent of the Crown or by legal authority; and which was carried against Ministers by 137 to 96, or the large majority of 101.

A long discussion, albeit of a necessarily technical nature, succeeded upon the motion of Colonel Barttelot for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the merits of the Martini-Henry rifle. Ultimately, the motion was negatived by a majority of 137 to 72.

MONDAY, MAY 1. HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Trades Unions Bill and the Criminal Law Amendment (Violence and Threats) Bill were read the second time, after an exposition by the Earl of MORTLEY, who had charge of them.

Lord LAUDERDALE addressed to the Foreign Secretary some inquiries as to the state of the San Juan boundary question, but Earl GRANVILLE was not able to give him any information.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE BUDGET.

When the House was asked to go into Committee of Ways and Means upon the financial proposals of the Government,

Mr. W. H. SMITH asked it to assert the inexpediency of increasing the income tax to the extent contemplated by the Budget. This addition the hon. member for Westminster asserted to be unnecessary, and he therefore described it as a needless exertion of harsh and cruel power, of which the country would not approve.

Mr. LIDDELL, who seconded the amendment, denied that the expenditure of the year was transitional, and asserted that as it was a national expenditure, it ought to be borne by the whole nation, and not to be cast upon the payers of the income tax alone.

Mr. PEASE, reminding the House that it had sanctioned the estimates of the Government and the Army Regulation Bill, declared his intention to vote with the Government in meeting the demands so created by a resort to indirect taxation.

Mr. O. MORGAN, declaring that it was neither creditable to the House, just, nor generous, to throw upon the Government the blame of expenditure which it had itself sanctioned, preferred the increase of the income tax to the suspension of the payment of debt.

Mr. STANSFELD pointed to the circumstance that the excess of expenditure arose principally from an increase of the charges for military purposes, a great part of which were altogether transitional; and as to the means of meeting the expense he affirmed that if the Government were to yield to the temptation offered to them and suspend the creation of terminable annuities, this first slip from virtue would render it impossible for any Ministry to maintain the policy of paying off the National Debt.

Mr. WARD HUNT attributed all the difficulties of the Government to the ill-judged rhetoric to which Mr. Gladstone resorted on the Lancashire hostings; and, condemning the financial policy of the Government throughout their whole term of office, called attention to the fact that, although Mr. Lowe had taken off three millions of indirect taxes last year, he had to impose an equal amount of direct taxes at the present time.

Mr. H. RICHARD had a good deal of complaint to make against the expenditure which the Government had proposed and the House had sanctioned; but as he preferred the present Ministry to any which might come from the other side of the House, he should vote against Mr. Smith's resolution; and Sir J. LUBBOCK adopted a similar course, because, though not enamoured of the system of terminable annuities, he saw no reason at the present moment for suspending the reduction of the National Debt.

Mr. HENLEY declared that the expenditure recommended by the Government was not temporary, and denounced it as profligate; and in order to stop such a waste of money, more especially that involved in the expenditure upon the abolition of purchase, determined to vote for the amendment of the member for Westminster.

Mr. V. HARCOURT maintained the right of the House to review the Estimates, and, doubting the disposition of Mr. Smith to concur in their reduction, declined to vote for his resolution. So far as the gentlemen below the gangway were concerned, the Government was much in the position occupied by Charles II. when he replied to his brother's warning that his life was in danger from the Catholics: "No, James, they will never kill me to make you king."

Mr. LOWE contended that it was too late for the House to reconsider the Estimates; and, accepting the proposal to postpone the payment of the Terminable Annuities as the only alternative which the Government had to fear, he spent some time in showing how impossible it was, either as a matter of principle or a matter of policy, to have recourse to that measure.

Mr. T. BAKING condemned the financial proposals of the Government as "without system and without principle;" and reproached the occupants of the Treasury bench for having, by a reckless and unnecessary abandonment of indirect taxes, reduced themselves to the extremity of being compelled on every emergency to resort to the income tax as the only means of raising additional revenue.

Mr. GLADSTONE began by contrasting the opposite views as to the expenditure of the country entertained by different gentlemen who were about to vote for Mr. Smith's resolution; and, while frankly avowing that he attached great value to the possession of power, assured the House that he should be much consoled for his own fall if he believed that those who might succeed the present Ministry would administer the affairs of the country more economically, and challenged Mr. V. Harcourt, if he believed that to be the case, to give effect to his opinion by a direct motion. The practical question before the House he asserted to be whether the Government should arrest the payment of the Terminable Annuities, and this proposal he described in language borrowed from Mr. Henley as a piece of gross political and financial quackery.

Mr. DISRAELI, as counter-proposal to those of the Government, recommended that the abolition of purchase and the surrender of the house tax should be abandoned; and promised that if that course were adopted he would give the Ministry as much income tax as they then needed. In trenchant language he denounced the "shabbiness" of the Ministry in alleging that the Conservatives had "hounded them on" to their increased expenditure; and concluded by declaring, amid the enthusiastic cheers of his friends, that at every stage and by every means they would oppose financial propositions which they regarded as most unsound and impolitic.

When a division was taken, Mr. Smith's amendment was negatived by a majority of 85—235 to 250. The income tax resolution was agreed to in Committee, after a show of opposition from Mr. E. N. Fowler.

TUESDAY, MAY 2. HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House read the second time the Government Bill for the protection of life and property in Westmeath and adjoining parts of King's County and Meath, by empowering the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act in those districts, and taking other stringent measures for rooting out the Ribbon conspiracy. Amongst the peers who took part in the debate were the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Grey, Lord Granville, and the Lord Chancellor.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. SEELY moved a resolution asserting that it was desirable that the Postmaster-General should propose to the Postmaster-General of the United States that the letter postage between the two countries should be reduced from 3d. to 1d. This proposal was seconded by Mr. Mundella, and warmly supported by several hon. members. Mr. Monell expressed an entire approval of the views of the member for Lincoln, but recommended that the question should be left in the hands of the Government. After speeches from Mr. Candlish, Mr. White, and Mr. Haddield, Mr. Gladstone moved an amendment requiring the Postmaster-General to enter into communication with the Postmaster-General of the United States in order to consider whether it would be practicable further to reduce the rates of postage between the two countries without imposing an undue charge upon the public revenue, which was ultimately accepted, after an amusing scene between Mr. Whalley and the Speaker.

Mr. O'REILLY then rose to address the House upon our Army Reserves and the duty of all citizens to contribute to the defence of the country; but while he was speaking the House was counted out.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. JACOB BRIGHT moved the second reading of the Female Suffrage Bill, which was seconded by Mr. Eastwick. Mr. Bonville having moved that it be read that day six months, and Mr. Scourfield having seconded the amendment, Mr. Gladstone, who had in the course of the speech of this member for Manchester intimated that the Ministry intended to treat this as an open question, justified the abstention of the Government from taking any part in the debate as a Government on the ground that it would contribute to the avoidance of party feeling and the securing of a fair and free discussion. He admitted that the existence of a great number of self-dependent women, and their steady increase, afforded a fair presumption for a change of the law; but, speaking his individual opinion, he declined to vote for this measure until he knew more

of what it was to be, and could see some security against women being required to engage personally in the struggles of contested elections. Lord J. Manners gave the measure an ardent and unqualified support, maintaining that, if women were allowed to take part in municipal elections and to act on school boards, they could not be excluded from the Parliamentary franchise, and cordially welcomed the Prime Minister as a proximate convert to these opinions. Mr. Beresford Hope as strongly combated the bill, which was defended by Dr. Playfair and opposed by Mr. H. James. Mr. Ward Hunt avowed himself a convert to the bill, and drew from Mr. Newdegate an indignant protest against his conduct as a Conservative ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer adopting this ultra-Radical measure. When Mr. Bright had uttered a few sentences in reply, the House divided, and the second reading of the bill was negatived by a majority of 69-220 to 151.

The Benefices Resignation Bill was read the second time.

THURSDAY, MAY 4.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Bank Holidays Bill was read the second time, and the Bill for the Protection of Life and Property passed through Committee, after an expression of regret from Lord Redesdale that the measure had not originated in the other House.

A fruitless attempt was made by Lord Kinnaird to obtain a Select Committee to inquire into the past and present management of the Royal Mint, no other noble Lord being found to support him.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE WAR-OFFICE SCANDAL.

Mr. CARDWELL, in answer to Mr. O'Reilly, said that the Accountant-General of the War Office and the chief clerk had tendered their resignations, and he had accepted them. He desired to add that he was able, after careful inquiry, to exonerate them from any charge of wilfully misappropriating public money.

THE LICENSING BILL.

In reply to Mr. Bass, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL was understood to say that he thought it might be possible, in some cases, to purchase the lease of a public-house for twenty-one years by means of the Licensing Bill.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. Glyn brought up the report on Ways and Means resolution. Mr. McCULLAGH-TORRENS moved as an amendment that the rate of income tax, fixed in the resolution at 6d. in the pound, be reduced to 5d., and that a proportional reduction be made under schedule B in the resolution. He asked the House whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not fixed his estimate of the yield of revenue too low? The real difference between the estimated revenue and the estimated expenditure was only £400,000, and the remainder of the great deficit which the House was called upon to make up was required to provide for annuities in payment of a debt which there was no obligation to discharge in the present year, and for expenditure under the Army Regulation Bill. It was unjustifiable to impose the most odious and hateful burden of the income tax upon the country merely on the strength of the Army Regulation Bill being passed. He urged the Government to reconsider this report, and to return to their first proposal that the income tax should be fixed at 5d. in the pound. For the rest, let them suspend the conversion of stock into terminable annuities.

Mr. WHITE seconded the amendment, and maintained that it was a delusion to impose fresh burdens upon the people to pay off debt for the benefit of posterity.

GAME LAWS OF EUROPE.

REPORTS have been obtained by the Foreign Office from the British Legations abroad on the laws relating to the protection of game in foreign countries. In Prussia the political Reformers of 1848 abolished the old manorial right of shooting and established the principle that the possession of the soil carries with it the exclusive right to pursue and kill game upon it, though not a right to follow wounded game to another's land. A later law limits the right of killing game on their own property to owners of at least 200 acres lying together and owners of inclosed land. Uninclosed properties of less than 200 acres are to form part of the shooting district of the commune. A fence season has been re-established. A landowner may inclose his land to keep game from coming on it, or may scare game away, or employ house dogs to keep it off. Poaching is punished with fine or imprisonment. The report relating to Russia states that every landowner has the exclusive right to shoot game on his own land or on land rented from the Crown, subject to regulations as to season. In Sweden and Norway, also, the possessor of land has the exclusive right to pursue and shoot game upon it, unless, if leasehold, it is otherwise stipulated in the lease; and wounded game may be pursued and taken upon neighbouring property. The regulations as to the shooting season are described as virtually applying only to the pursuit of game upon uninclosed land. There is fine or imprisonment for shooting on another's land without authority from him. In Denmark there is little game; it is said that there are no pheasants except in the King's preserves, and hares are very scarce, and rabbits almost unknown. Everyone may shoot or trap game or wild animals on his own land, but not follow them to another's; there are fines for poaching. A landlord leasing his sporting right to a person other than the occupier of the land is responsible to the latter for any damage he sustains. In the Netherlands the game on a man's land is his private property; in letting the land he may reserve the right of shooting or lease that to another, and such division, in fact, almost always occurs. The law, however, interferes for the preservation of game. The shooting season is limited; shooting on Sunday or at night is prohibited; or during a flood; nets, traps, and snares are prohibited; the number of dogs in coursing is limited, as well as the head of large game that may be killed or hares shot in one day by one person and how many in a battue. In Switzerland game is the property of the State, but there is very little game to be found. In Aargau, the only canton where it is in considerable quantity, the right of sporting in a district is let on an eight years' lease by the State at public auction. The lessees may grant to others a written permission to shoot on certain specified days. It is stated that in Switzerland landed proprietors, farmers, and farm labourers may at any time destroy, within the boundaries of their land without the aid of dogs, and either in any wood or grazing ground, all beasts of prey and destructive birds, game, or vermin, except hares. The destruction of singing birds or birds useful for agricultural purposes is a punishable offence. The employment of poison, traps, and like means for the destruction of game is prohibited under severe penalties. In Spain, it appears, the laws for the protection of game are little regarded, and shooting goes on at all times and seasons. Snares, traps, and decoys are used. There is an alarming decrease of game all over the country. Game in property inclosed or with marked boundaries belongs to the proprietor of the land, and he can shoot it or let the shooting, and game falling wounded in private property belongs to the owner of that land, and not to those who shot or hunted it. The governor of the province can give permission to shoot on State or communal lands or private lands which are open and the limits of which are not defined by landmarks. In Portugal everyone taking out a license may shoot game during the season, except on cultivated lands under crop. Game is not the property of the State nor of the landowner, but of the person who captures and kills it; but no one may enter inclosed ground for the purpose of shooting, or hunting, or picking up his wounded game without the consent of the landowner. In Turkey game is regarded as public property, which anyone taking out a game license may pursue and kill during the season; but the law forbids his entering a field surrounded by a stone wall. In some countries the law makes regulations relating to damage done by dogs. In Sweden a dog running loose in a game district may be impounded by the owner of land on which he is found; the capture is then, if the owner is unknown, notified in the neighbouring churches, and if the dog is not reclaimed and damage paid he is forfeited.

THE SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.—At a meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board last Saturday a communication was read from Dr. Bridges, Medical Inspector of the Poor-Law Board, showing the increase that has taken place in the smallpox epidemic during the past fortnight. In the week ending April 22 the number of new cases reported had been 615; and in the week ending that day, April 29, the number of new cases reported was 658. Dr. Bridges added that, from the information which he had been able to derive upon the subject, he regretted he was led to express a belief that they had not yet seen the worst of the epidemic.

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SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1871.

HIRED NURSES.

WHAT is baby-farming? Some time ago, when an inquest was held on an infant which had died at a place where a woman took in children to nurse in wholesale numbers, one of the jury asked the woman the question, "Is your place a baby-farm?" The word "baby-farm" was then new, and the first disclosures of neglect on the part of hired nurses of children put out away from their parents were recent. Probably the jurymen had no definite idea of what a baby-farm was, if strictly defined; and certainly the woman had not, for her answer to the jurymen's question was, "I must leave that to the generosity of the jury!" The confusion of idea which ruled in the head of this poor old woman has not been confined to her or her class. Legislators have shared in it, and journalists have not escaped it. The whole tendency of recent legislation, so far as it is addressed to what are called preventible sufferings, may be summed up in the words Inspection and Interference. Take steam-boilers, for the inspection of which a member of Parliament has brought in a bill. At first sight it looks as if the statistics of inspection voluntarily arranged and paid for pointed to the conclusion that, where boilers are periodically inspected by persons paid for doing it, the accidents are fewer. But the more the figures are examined the more suspicious does this inference become. It is soon found that the facts here, as elsewhere, tend to prove that direct responsibility is the best, and to enforce it the most effectual safeguard. In other words, that it is better to punish a man with greater or less severity, according to the circumstances, for having bad steam-boilers, or for not having them looked after, than it is to institute the most elaborate machinery for a nominally enforced inspection, which—and here is the point—"drags at each remove a lengthening chain." It soon appears, upon minute scrutiny, that the inspected boilers, where the responsibility is taken out of the hands of the owner, show as large an average of accidents as the uninspected boilers. And a very little reflection and comparison of precedents is sufficient to make out that a system of Government inspection would turn out in the long run a scheme of costly jobbery, bribery, blundering, and confusion, and end, not only in the usual average (to say no more) of explosions, but also in fettering progress—because particular patterns of boiler, particular kinds of fittings, particular degrees of pressure, and particular limitations of various kinds, would come into fashion among the Government inspectors. Above all, Government inspection tends to remove responsibility from the right shoulders.

Boilers and babies are a long way apart, but the principle which applies to the care of children is the same as that which applies elsewhere. The people who have charge of them—in whatever way—must be held severely responsible for the due execution of their trust; and whatever arrangements are necessary for enabling us to determine the question whether they do or whether they omit to fulfil that trust, come within the scope of legal compulsion; but whatever went beyond this could lead to nothing but mischief. Anything more monstrous than Mr. Charley's bill—providing for minute registry of names, periodical reports to a central authority, and Heaven knows what not besides—could scarcely be conceived. There are hundreds of perfectly respectable women who nurse children for hire, and hundreds of cases in which the parents overlook the nursing, with a due sense, not only of the legal, but the moral, responsibilities of the case. If there is nothing irregular in the transaction, there is no more reason for a legalised spy system here than in any department of social life. If there is anything irregular, Mr. Charley's bill, providing for registration of names, and all sorts of official publicity, would be simply putting a premium on child-murder, and upon another crime. That there is something to be done in this matter we have no doubt; but legislating in a panic has led us into quagmires before now; and every person of common-sense must be heartily glad that there is not the least chance of Mr. Charley's foolish measure becoming the law of the land. It is only fair to say that the leaders of the Women's Suffrage party have taken an active part in exposing the absurdity of the bill, and that the criticisms of it which are contained in the petitions that they have prepared for presentation to the House of Commons are well worth reading in themselves and such as very few men, or committees of men, would have been equal to making. We would beg these ladies to consider whether it is not the fact that the influence they have exercised in this matter is not much greater than would have fallen to their share if they had had the franchise or been members of Parliament? to which we will only add one other question—namely, Whether it is not possible that women may devise

methods of public action far superior to any which men exercise through the usual clumsy "Constitutional" processes?

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, arrived on Wednesday afternoon at Windsor Castle from Osborne. Her Majesty's birthday will be kept on Saturday, May 20.

PRINCE ARTHUR, the third son of her Majesty, attained the age of twenty-one on Monday.

THE YOUNG DUKE OF GENOA, having completed his course at Harrow, has returned to Italy, to prepare himself for entering the Italian navy. The King of Italy has conferred on Mr. Matthew Arnold, in whose family the Duke lived while he was in England, the order of Commander of the Crown of Italy. The same order has been conferred on Dr. Butler, the Head Master of Harrow School.

LORD PENZANCE was able to take his seat in the Court of Probate on Thursday morning.

SIR WILLIAM JENNER was examined before the Vaccination Committee on Tuesday. No evil effects from vaccination had ever, he said, come under his notice; and, as the father of six children, he should consider himself wanting in his duty had he neglected to have them vaccinated.

THE QUEEN has been pleased to accept from Mrs. Cowper Coles a model of a turret, with two 300-pounder guns, fitted as an inkstand, which her lamented husband had in preparation before he was lost in the Captain.

THE EARL OF STAIR is gazetted her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and Mr. Mowbray, M.P., a Church Estates Commissioner, in the room of the late Mr. Howes.

THE EARL OF CARNARVON will take the chair at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, which is to be held at Willis's Rooms, on Saturday, the 13th inst.

FOUNDER'S DAY will this year be celebrated at Harrow on Thursday, June 15.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARBURG has conferred on Dr. Döllinger the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

MR. DARWIN has presented to the University of Cambridge the remainder of the collections in invertebrate zoology made by him during the celebrated voyage of the Beagle.

THE DEATH OF MR. MASON, at one time Confederate Minister to this country, is announced from Washington.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON is said to be still suffering at Camden House from severe rheumatic pains, and Dr. Gail has been summoned to the consultations of his Majesty's medical advisers. The Emperor, we learn, is much annoyed that his indisposition has of late rendered it impossible for him to reply, as he had wished, to the many kind and sympathetic communications which he has not ceased to receive since his arrival in England.

MICHAEL TORPEY was, on Tuesday, sentenced to eight years' penal servitude.

THE WEDNESBURY SCHOOL BOARD have adopted as a device for their corporate seal an open book with the sun's rays shining upon it, and the motto, "Let there be light."

THE TREASURY RECEIPTS in the first four weeks of the financial year amounted to £5,060,920, and the expenditure to £7,425,230. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £3,868,130.

THE LIST OF PRIZES to be shot for at the annual gathering of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon has been issued. The meeting will begin on July 10 and close on the 22nd of that month.

MR. SOTHERN was taken ill at Birmingham last week, while performing in the new play of "The English Gentleman." At one time his symptoms were very serious; but it is believed that all danger has now passed.

A MILITARY AND NAVAL AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY has recently been established, having for its object the organisation of amateur performances from time to time in London and the provinces, of which the profits are to be devoted to charities principally of a military and naval character.

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON has now under consideration a proposal from Miss Barrett Counts that they should assume the charge of Columbia Market and maintain it for the purpose for which it was originally intended by its founder.

THE ELECTION FOR DURHAM, consequent upon the sudden and untimely death of Mr. Davison, Judge Advocate General, has resulted in the return of a Conservative. The candidates were Mr. Thompson (L.) and Mr. Wharton (C.). The latter had a majority of 38.

ARTHUR FOULSHAM, charged with attempting to murder Mr. W. Scoles, an aged tavern keeper, was tried at the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, convicted, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

THE ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS having commented on the "grave impropriety" committed by the Income Tax Commissioners at the War Department, Mr. Cardwell has been compelled to ask the Accountant-General of the Army and the chief clerk of the department to send in their resignations.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE took place on Sunday afternoon at the seed-crushing and oil-refineries of Messrs. Pinchin and Johnson at Hammer-smith. The building in which the fire broke out contained some hundreds of tons of oil in process of finishing, and, owing to the oil-tuns bursting and the "gunny boys" taking fire, the flames ran along the ground like streams of liquid fire. The whole of the new mill, together with the machinery and plant, was destroyed.

A NEW STATION on the Tottenham and Hampstead branch of the Midland Railway, called West Tottenham and Stamford-hill Station, was opened this week. The inhabitants of the above district will thus now have direct access to the City and West-End via the Metropolitan Railway. The junction with the Midland Railway is at Kentish Town.

THE SIR JAMES Y. SIMPSON MONUMENT SUBSCRIPTION makes good progress, upwards of £5000 having been collected in this country alone. The friends of Sir James in America are actively engaged in raising contributions.

THE CENSUS RETURN FOR THE PARISH OF LIVERPOOL shows a total of 234,623, against 260,773 on the last occasion. The out townships are not made up, but will show an increase.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S FUND, on Wednesday, it was stated that the new contributions last year amounted to £40,000, and that the total receipts since the foundation of the fund had reached the sum of £420,000.

THE GRAND JURY AT THE SURREY SESSIONS, on Wednesday, made a presentment recording their opinion of the "utter uselessness" of such an institution where cases have previously been investigated by stipendiary magistrates.

MR. WILLIAM PIKE, J.P., Glendarry House, Achill, in the county of Mayo, was fired at on Monday night, while returning from his farm to his house, after having prepared some cattle for the fair. Two shots were fired, but Mr. Pike escaped unhurt. The only cause assigned is that Mr. Pike was engaged in litigation with some of his tenants.

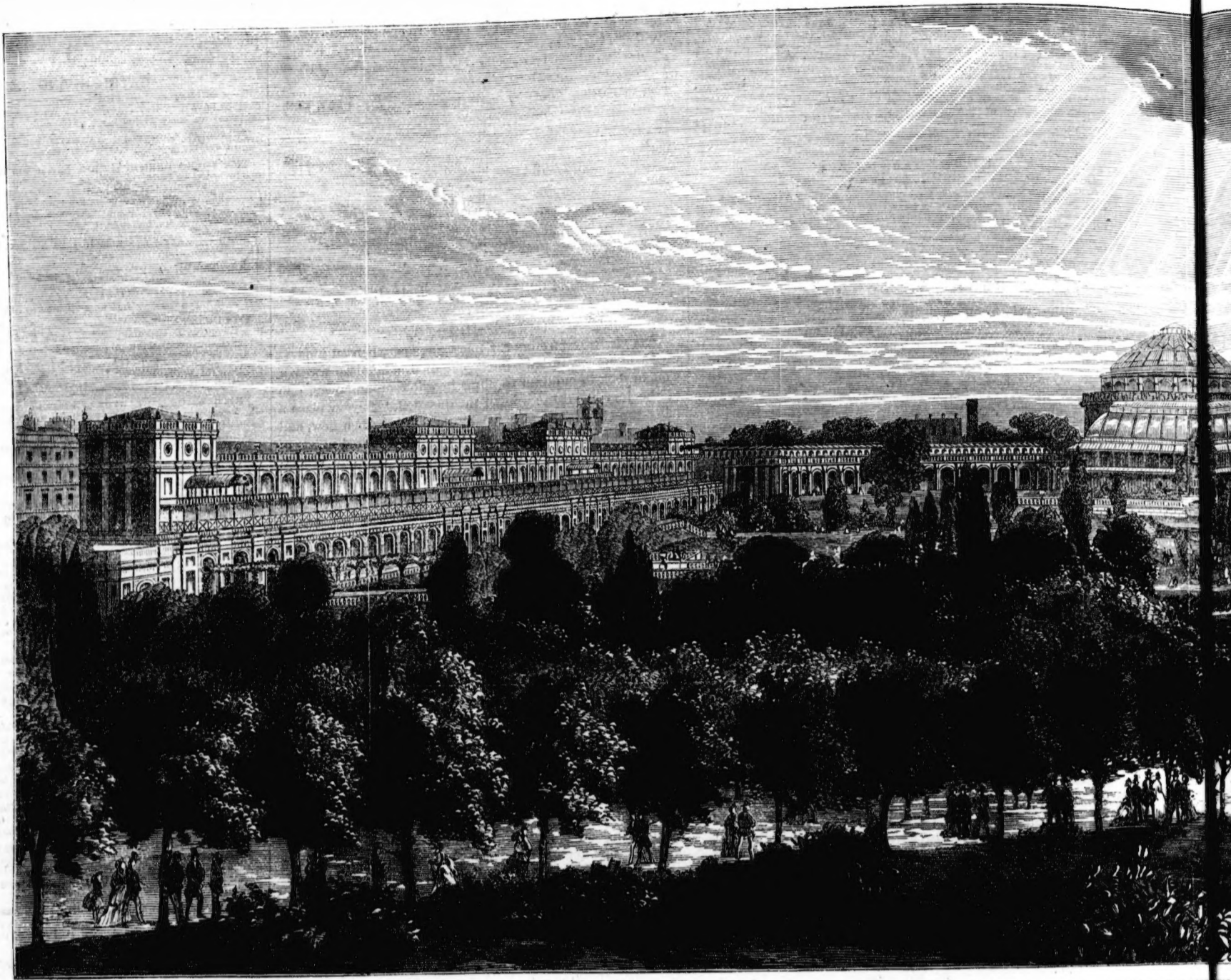
THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD have resolved forthwith to provide a limited number of schools in various divisions of the metropolis where the educational deficiency is already ascertained to be great, and where there is no doubt that large provision for public elementary instruction must hereafter be made. The industrial schools committee was requested to consider the cause of the striking difference between the number of boys and girls at present under the operation of the Industrial Schools Act.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER, in the course of a sermon which he preached at Oldham on Sunday night, referred to the position of affairs between employers and employed in the cotton trade. He expressed a strong hope that it was not yet too late for representatives from both sides to avert such a calamity as a protracted cessation of work. The question was not one to be settled by young men, who could amigrate if they chose, but by married men, who had wives and children depending upon them.

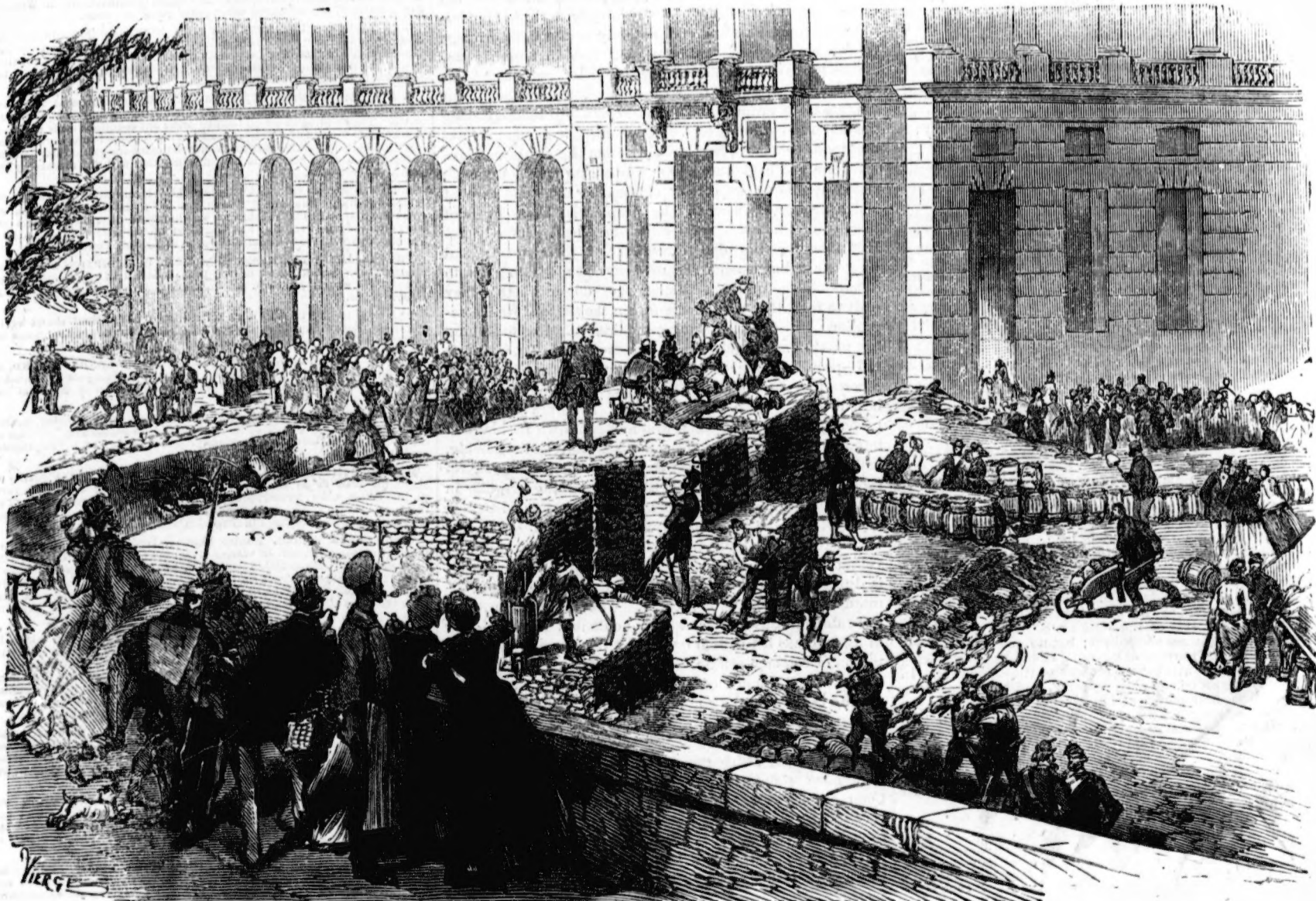
A SHOCKING TRAGEDY is reported from St. Neots. A gardener's wife (who had lately shown signs of aberration of intellect) and her four children, the eldest about six and the youngest between one and two, were missed from their house, and on search being made in the nursery grounds, all five were found lifeless in a pond.

THE TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY was opened, at the Cannon-street Hotel, on Tuesday. The approaching debate on Mr. Miall's motion for disestablishing the Church of England invested the proceedings with peculiar interest. The hon. member spoke hopefully of his prospects of support.

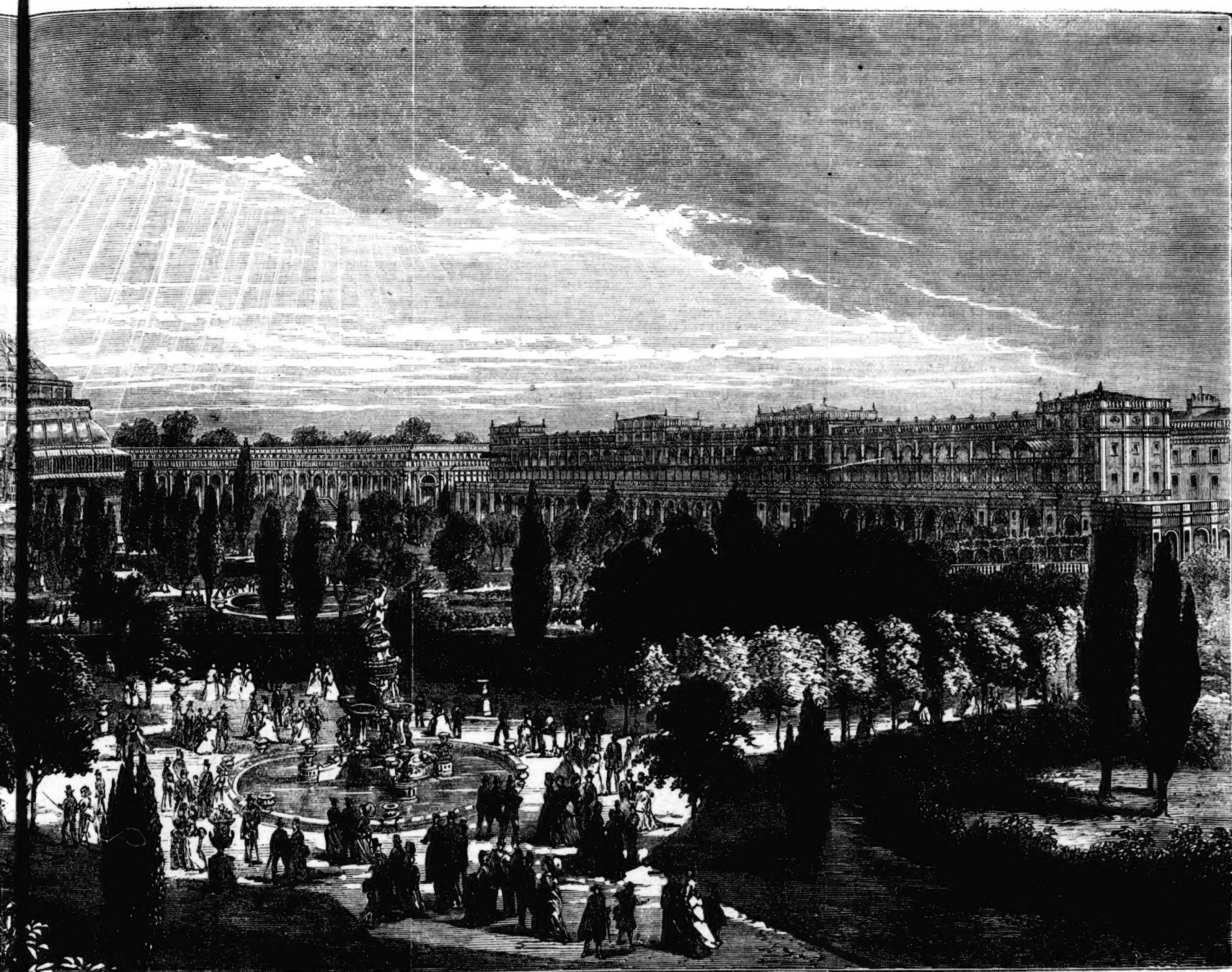
THE CENTRAL CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE, on Tuesday, passed resolutions pointing out several features in Mr. Goschen's Local Taxation and Local Government Bills which are deemed objectionable by the agricultural interest. The Chambers of Agriculture in Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Norfolk, Gloucestershire, and Cambridgeshire discussed the bills last Saturday, and passed resolutions expressing disapproval of the measures as they at present stand.



THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING



THE FRENCH SIEGE OF PARIS: BARRICADE IN THE RUE ST. FLORENTIN.—(SEE PAGE 276.)



INGS, AS SEEN FROM THE GARDENS.



THE PARIS REVOLUTION : DISARMING REFRACTORY NATIONAL GUARDS.—(SEE PAGE 276.)

THE LOUNGER.

THIS House of Commons is Disraeli's House—i.e., the last Parliament was dissolved at his request; and, according to Constitutional etiquette, if he should defeat the Government, he could not ask her Majesty to dissolve this Parliament. Such is the rule, or was the rule, and I know not that it has been altered. If, therefore, the Conservative leader had defeated the Government on Monday nothing very important would have come of it. Constituted as the House is, Disraeli could not have taken office. Probably, Lowe would have retired; and, probably, someone would have moved a vote of confidence in the present Government, which would certainly have been carried. But speculation is useless. The Liberal party took Mr. Smith's motion as a motion of want of confidence; and, sinking all their differences, rallied round the Ministry. And this was a right thing to do. It spared us a good deal of trouble and confusion, and saved time. Some squeamish Radicals took Mr. Smith's motion literally as it stood, thus—"It is inexpedient that the income tax should be increased to the extent contemplated by the Government." "We," said these squeamish people, "believe this; how, then, can we vote against it?" But a large number of the Liberals, though they do not approve of the increase of the income tax, saw more in the motion than meets the eye—saw what Mr. Smith really meant by this motion. Words often do not reveal, but conceal, the meaning of a speaker. I do not approve of this increase; think that the Government ought not to spend so much money; and, further, that if they must spend this additional money, that they might have got it without any increase of taxation; but, all this notwithstanding, I would have voted with my party. The Government has made many blunders of late; but, then, think what it has done—disestablished the Irish Church, passed a land bill for Ireland, an education bill for England, and brought in a bill to wipe out that stain upon our national character—to abolish that paralysing military law—to wit, promotion by purchase in the army.

Will the Government carry its Army Reconstruction Bill? I hardly know what to say about it. The bill certainly will not be passed if time be frittered away in discussions upon Mr. Bruce's Licensing Bill and Mr. Goschen's Local Government and Taxation Bill. Neither of these can be passed this Session. Why, then, should time be wasted in discussion of them? Gladstone ought resolutely to attack this great Army Bill as he did the Irish Church and Land Bills—postpone everything to it, and go on, day after day, until the work be done. The opposition to this bill, or rather to the abolition of purchase, will be desperate and unscrupulous. It was to delay and defeat this measure that the Conservatives opposed the Budget; and all that party ingenuity can devise to obstruct the Government business, that the Army Bill may be shunted, will be tried. People outside have no notion how hateful this bill is to the Conservative mind. And no wonder; for purchase is one of the strongest of the aristocratic citadels. The game preserves are not more precious to the landholders than this aristocratic preserve. Promotion by merit! Think of what this involves. "What are we then to do with our younger sons? We cannot give them much money, and they are too proud and too idle to work for any." As to the mischief that this system of army purchase has done, and is doing, let my readers ponder this, whispered in my ear by a military officer,—"My friend, if the purchase system had been abolished twenty years ago, the Light Brigade would not have been destroyed at Balaclava!"

All sorts of papers are sent to me. I have received this week the *Rockdale Observer*, with a mark made against a letter signed "Thos. Bright," who, I believe, is the brother of John Bright. In this letter Mr. Thomas Bright wrathfully attacks Mr. T. B. Potter for voting against Mr. White's amendment on Monday, April 24; declares that Mr. Potter has forfeited the confidence of the Liberal constituency, and calls upon him to resign. Well, this is unjust and unreasonable, and proves to my mind that Mr. Thomas Bright is not so well informed in the matter of party tactics as he ought to be. If he were better informed, he would see that a Radical, sound as himself, might very well approve of an abstract resolution, like that of Mr. White, and yet, because it might endanger a Government better, on the whole, than any other that could possibly be formed, vote against the abstract resolution. I do not suppose that Mr. Jacob Bright (Thomas's brother) thinks that it is expedient that the income tax should be increased, but he voted on Monday against Mr. Smith's resolution that "it is inexpedient." A sounder Radical than Mr. Potter never sat in the House; but on this occasion he smelt, or thought he smelt, the roasted cheese of a trap; and, this being so, he did quite right in voting as he did. For my part, when I see Radicals trooping into the lobby with Tories I always smell trap.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.
THE MAGAZINES.

The literary event of the month is a poem by Mr. Gladstone. The entire significance of this may not be obvious at a glance—much depends on the force you give to the word poem. But the fact is this, rhetorical people, especially if they are men of affairs, can very seldom write poetry. They produce declamatory verse more or less musical, but their work in metre usually lacks both simplicity of motif and variety of accent. Bulwer Lytton and Disraeli, as I was saying the other day, are cases in point. Oliver Wendell Holmes is also a very instructive case; though he is not a rhetorician, but a wit. This, however, would take long to develop. To the point. Taking up *Good Words*, I turned by pure accident to the last verse of a poem ending on the last page of the number, and was immediately struck by an accent of real poetry, and by the startling similarity of the rhythm to that of Dr. J. H. Newman. The date is 1836—the exact date of my copy of the "Lyra Apostolica," to which Dr. Newman was a principal, if not the principal, contributor. So little did I suspect Mr. Gladstone of any capacity for writing poetry proper, though all the world knew that he could write elegant rhetorical verse, that the signature "W. E. G." did not suggest the true author. But, turning rather eagerly to the beginning of the poem, I found that Mr. Gladstone was the author. The poem is on the death—the euthanasia—of a babe who was born and baptised, and who also died on the same day. A peculiarly intimate touch in reference to the death itself suggests that the child was Mr. Gladstone's own, or at least that he was present at its death. The line on the second page, beginning with the word "As," seems wanting in some way. Perhaps this is a press error, or perhaps I am wrong. At all events, having no sympathy whatever with certain dogmas which are involved in the structure of the poem, I feel no hesitation in saying that here is a true poem by Mr. Gladstone which will live. Personally, I am very glad to see it; and Lord Lytton will write something as natural and pathetic, his advocates, Mr. Farrar, will soon find him recognised as a poet.

In the *Cornhill* there is no new feature. Of course, "The Recollections of the Siege of Paris" are very interesting. How could they be otherwise? And "Nathaniel Hawthorne" is an almost inexhaustible subject. These papers, by an American publisher, which are now concluded, represent the man just as you would have expected to find him—not at all disposed to take sanguine views of things; in fact, liable to fits of despondency. The account of his declining days is very melancholy. Of course, the most delicate reticence is desirable in such matters; but when a man's ill-health obviously plays so prominent a part in his moods and in his conduct, it seems desirable that we should have some clear, if not exact, information about the nature of his illness. Suppose, for instance, we are told that a man was distinguished by fits of depression, languor, and want of courage, and that he was in bad health. It is surely interesting and important to know that his disease was—say atrophy of the heart. Facts like these help us greatly to understand a man's character and its influence on his writings.

London Society contains, as usual, some very pretty pictures, and the letterpress is amusing, also as usual; but there is nothing remarkable about it. The estimate given of Mr. Disraeli is not wrought up to a point, though it supplies a great deal of information, and is candidly written. The standard by which we judge the higher oratory and the higher literature is so much raised since the days when the author of "Vivian Gray" was one of the "curled darlings" of Lady Blessington's soirées, that we must take with many grains of salt those exciting accounts of young Disraeli's flashing oratory to select circles. Certainly, we must take with many grains of salt Mr. Gilbert's picture of the man in likeness the ruling expression is missed. It has been well said by Mr. W. Black that the present Lord Derby looks habitually as if he had just lost a bet, and Mr. Disraeli as if he were just going to cry. This is very excellent banter; but the fact is, the set of Mr. Disraeli's features is very rigid, and this is the origin of the talk about his impassive mask of a face. The exception is the eye. In the first place, this is as mobile and observant as you would expect it to be in such a man; not restless, for the eyes of observant people are not usually so, unless, like thieves, they have something to fear; but obviously sensitive to impressions from all points of the compass. Take Mr. Disraeli or Mr. Mill, both of them striking examples of set contemplative faces. Let them appear as preoccupied as you like, and then casually notice them. In a flash of lightning there will be a flicker of the upper eyelid, which will tell you that your man observes that he is himself observed, and is sensitive about it.

In *Temple Bar* Miss Rhoda Broughton, author of "Cometh up as a Flower" and "Red as a Rose," is immediately to begin a new story, entitled "Good-Bye, Sweetheart." Fortunately, the list of erotic titles is a long one, and there is large scope for choice. "Ought We to Assist Her?" is, as I have repeatedly said, a very clever story; but it is unintelligible to me how ladies—indeed, how men—can work into the texture of their stories a man's infatuation for a married woman: I mean in the way in which it is done in English literature. The rest of the number is of average merit.

Belgravia contains a good paper by Mr. Sala, and another (also good) by the Rev. Francis Jacox: at least I believe I am right in putting "the reverend" before that gentleman's name.

Mr. R. H. Home, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, continues his "Bye-gone Celebrities;" and, as the papers are full of anecdotes about Dickens, Jerrold, and what the Americans call "Upper Tendom," they are necessarily interesting; but there is, after all, a certain smallness about all such papers, unless they are very good indeed.

A warm word is due, as usual, to *Aunt Judy*. It is a striking illustration of the power of certain well-known motive actions, that the first thing grown people turn to in opening the magazine is the record of the Aunt Judy Cot. It is so pleasant to read that the little boy's leg, injured by an accidental blow from a poker, is likely to get better without amputation; or that a little girl was delighted with a new shilling; or that a poor little alley-bred wretch, who had scarcely, if ever, seen a tree in all his life, went into raptures over the "green things" to be seen at the Sanatorium at Stoke Newington.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Mr. Sothern's sudden and unfortunate illness at Birmingham necessitated the postponement of Mr. Byron's comedy, "An English Gentleman," which was announced for representation last Saturday. A large crowd had assembled at the Haymarket, and not a little disappointment was expressed. For Mr. Buckstone the *contretemps* was particularly unfortunate, as, in view of Mr. Sothern's return, Mr. Kendal and Miss Madge Robertson had made arrangements to act in Liverpool this week, thus preventing the repetition of the plays of "The Palace of Truth" and "Uncle's Will," which have obtained such extraordinary notoriety. The only way out of the difficulty was to put up "The Rivals," Miss Fanny Gwyne playing Lydia Languish and Mr. Arnott Captain Absolute. The new comedy is announced for this evening (Saturday); but there are still some doubts if it will be possible for Mr. Sothern to appear.

I suppose we must take, without grumbling, the new drama called "Daisy Farm" which has taken the place of "Little Nell" at the OLYMPIC. It is not a brilliant work, and it will certainly not enhance the reputation of the author, Mr. H. J. Byron. It is a long way off such a play as "Cyril's Success" in merit, and it has not the point of the drama which Mr. Toole has popularised. I think Mr. Byron does too much. There are good notions in this "Daisy Farm," but the work appears to be done in a careless and slipshod manner. It is all loose, and wants pulling together. Old situations and very old devices are employed, but they are dragged to the front in the boldest manner possible. The dialogue is occasionally smart—sometimes clever; but there is a terrible tendency to pun and to make those excruciating word-jingles which pass for puns nowadays. On the stage, and in many cheap novels, the story—or just such a story as "Daisy Farm"—will be found. A woman marries her old love, thinking that her rascally husband is dead, and is frightened by the apparition of the dead husband,—there is nothing new in this. A young fellow who has got into bad company and into debt, tempted to forge and steal, and finally to commit highway robbery,—he has figured in a score of penny romances. But such are the materials of which Mr. Byron builds "Daisy Farm," a play which may draw for a few weeks, but is not a good example of Mr. Byron. The author, as an actor, has not got over his amateurishness, and it shows out with undesirable brilliancy in a part which is not one of marked character. Hitherto Mr. Byron has played strong-character parts, under which he could conceal the deficiencies which are only removed by practice. But now that he appears as a quiet, composed, man of the world, of cynical temper, there are no opportunities for such concealment. Mr. Belmore is always good, though the character he plays does not show him in the best light; and I was delighted to welcome back Miss Hughes to the Olympic, a theatre in which she has made her greatest triumphs. Miss Hughes has been unfortunately treated of late; but now she has a good chance, of which she avails herself. Mr. Warner is a good actor, but he is getting to over-act: some of his melodramatic starts and his studied exits are ridiculous. Mrs. Liston played a small comic character very fairly; and Mr. Gardin, a young and promising low comedian, made a great hit as a "chawbaccon." The faults of the play are, no doubt, attributable to the haste in which it was evidently written. The author has taken no pains to lead up with any artifice to his situations, and his plan of action all through is painfully apparent. There is nothing new (quite the contrary) in robbing a man at night and throwing him over a precipice; and when, in order to get to this point, Mr. Byron is compelled to make the tramp who is robbed exhibit his notes, apropos of nothing, at a wayside public-house, and afterwards, apropos of nothing, to sit down and count them at the dead of night and in the middle of a lonely walk, we feel that probability is very terribly sacrificed for effect. The drama is not altogether a bad one, but to say that it is good would be an exaggeration.

The members of the Comédie Française have been enthusiastically welcomed at the Opéra Comique, and deservedly so. I very much regret to say that the patronage bestowed upon these first-rate artists has not been commensurate with their deserts. Possibly the opening programmes have been a trifle heavy for an average English audience. Molière's "Tartuffe" and "Le Dépit Amoureux" was followed, on Tuesday, by a play by M. Ponsard, in verse, called "L'Honneur et L'Argent," and by "Le Duc Job" on Wednesday, also in verse, and also rather of the weighty order. With M. Bressant to play Tartuffe and Madame Favart for Elzire; with M. Delaunay to make love in the "Dépit Amoureux" and in "L'Honneur et L'Argent;" with MM. Got and Coquelain, and Madame Provost-Ponsin to adorn everything they touch; and

with such other able assistants as M. Talbot, M. Febvre, and Madame Jouassain, I need hardly say that for the real lover of dramatic art this has been a wonderful week. If folk stay away when such acting as this is to be seen they never deserve to go to the play again; and most certainly the ingenuity of Solomon would be taxed to describe the numerous works at the command of the society or the various styles of the artists composing it. I have not had such a treat for years.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.
FIRST NOTICE.

TAKING up the catalogue of the present collection of pictures in the galleries at Burlington House, and reading that it is the "One hundred and third," we almost forget to realise that even our grandfathers were not present at the first exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts. Year after year we have been familiar with the great May meeting where the worlds of faith, of fashion, and of learning have stood upon a common platform, and we are ready to answer as the 'prentice lad did when asked if he had seen the Lord Mayor's show, and to say we have been hundreds of times to see the pictures. Of course this exhibition has always been the great art event of the season. Even when we went stifling round the rooms of the National Gallery that arduous excursion was amply repaid by the great discoveries we made; and now that we can look and lounge at leisure in the spacious galleries in Piccadilly, the time spent even in criticism is full of enjoyment, because one is so often compelled to abandon criticism in the inability to do anything but admire. If this remark has applied to previous collections, it assuredly holds good of the present one. At the very outset the visitor who intends to walk round and note the most prominent and attractive among the pictures finds himself arrested at every step by works of such merit that he cannot pass them by without distinct notice.

It is our intention now to speak of the first three rooms, and they offer a wider scope for remark than our space will permit us to take advantage of.

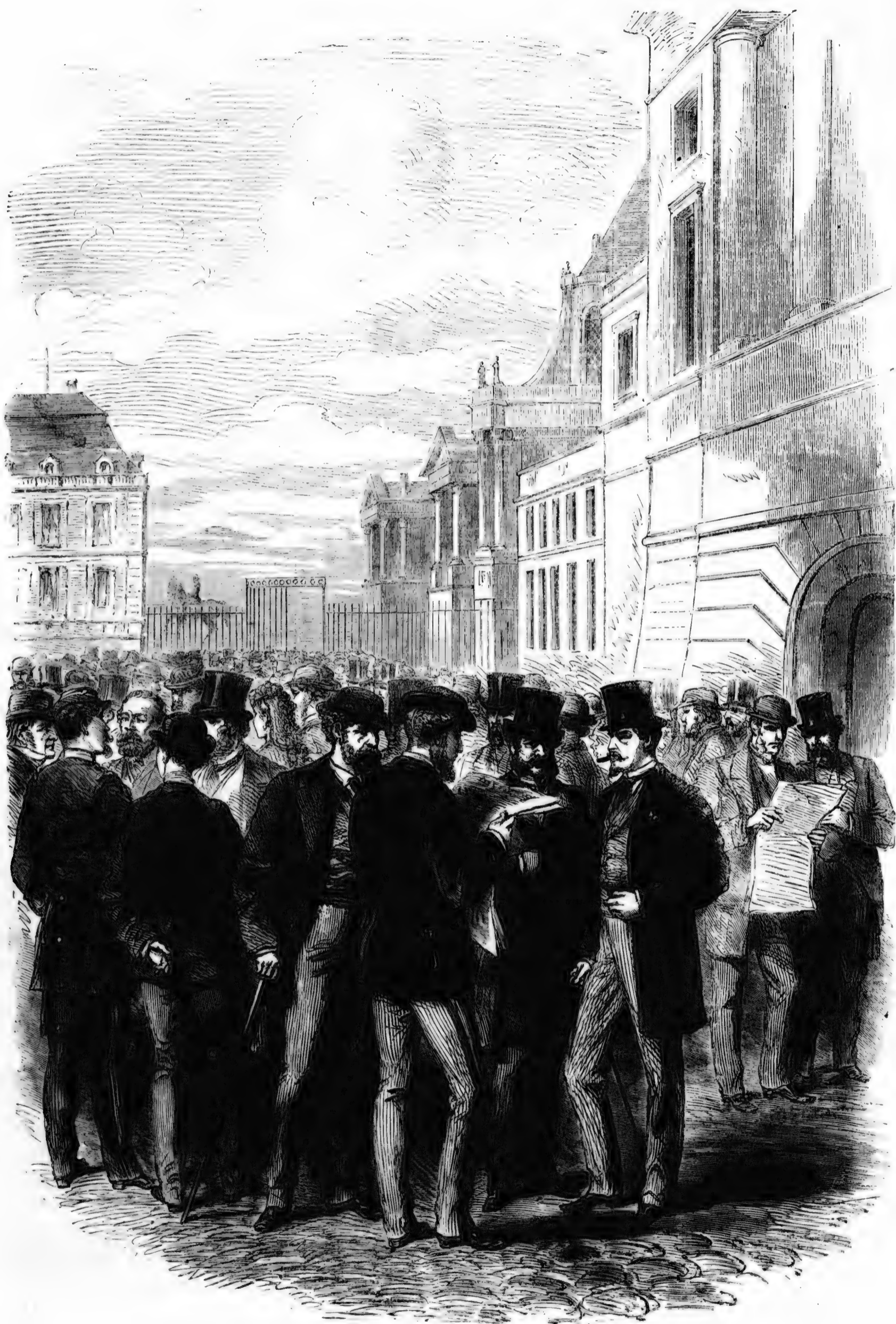
There are comparatively few landscapes in these divisions, but there are some of extraordinary merit, including the great work of Mr. Millais, which is the gem of the whole exhibition as an example of exquisite purity and simplicity of handling, with the attainment of that greatest of all effects, an actual representation of nature without seizing the advantage of her strange contrasts, or her more gorgeous harmonies. In "Chill October" (14) the painter, whose works are eagerly looked for every year, and who every year has given us some new surprise, has surprised us still more. But that is not all; he has delighted us. It is no new thing to be told that the successful historical artist—the painter of the human figure who, even in his perverse moods, has suggested wonderful capabilities of grace and power, and has evinced exquisite subtleties of fancy and of appreciation—could produce landscape-pictures of the highest class. There have been numerous indications of it in his works; but we might have hesitated before we should have accorded to him such power as is displayed in this lovely picture. Without a fleck of vivid colour; with pale sky, and cold—but oh! such really liquid—stream; with the marvellous autumn tints all subdued; the foreground of weeds and rushes swaying in the damp air; the twisted boughs of the rotting stump, no longer good even for firewood; the pollards and willows of the bank; the gathering shadows amidst the rustling trees; the great, dim distance, where the mists seem to come up from the depths of low-lying pools—"Chill October" is a picture to linger over and to remember ever after. Its great characteristic is the wonderful absence of paint. Its colour is so thin as to be the very etherialisation of colour, while at the same time there is no false pretty dimness. The canvas is not skimmed over; but, on the other hand, there is no loading. With masterly facility Mr. Millais has achieved the highest task of art—that of leaving the spectator almost unconscious of the material vehicle by which the effect is produced, because of the consummate skill which can make every stroke of the brush conduce at once to the general purpose. As you look at "Chill October" you are no longer a mere observer; you are in the atmosphere of the picture itself, and not external to it.

But it should not be forgotten that there are pictures to have painted which with this thinness and absence of material solidity would have been almost impossible. Great effects of light and colour can often only be produced by a kind of overlaying with thick pigment, and then the great art is to produce from the disposition of this very solidity an appearance of lightness where it is required, and to blend richness with a translucent effect. In "Autumn Gold" (52) Mr. V. Cole has produced a gorgeous and beautiful work, all aglow with the tints of the ripe corn-field, where the reapers are at work and the harvest is about to be mated in the full granaries. The hot hazy distance, the woodland touched with yellowing tints, and the ruddy russet of the harvest time, the burdened wain and the growing stack are all parts of a glorious scene, from which visitors should be prevented approaching so near as to scan the mechanical means by which such luxury of colour is produced.

Beginning the figure-subjects with the catalogue, we may note several of the more prominent works in these three rooms. Mr. T. S. Cooper sends a fine picture of snow-wraith and mist in his "Amongst the Fells" (9), where a group of anxious shepherds are halting in their ride after their fleecy charges. M. E. Armitage's large work (19) is entitled "Peace: A Battle-Field of the late War Twenty Years Hence," and is a fine, evenly-lighted, glowing picture of a party of peasants unearthing portions of armour, sword-hilts, bullets, and parts of accoutrements. The figures are real enough, and with considerable strength of drawing and expression; they are, however, dressed in the exact fashion of to-day—and this is probably right enough; rustic attire does not change in less than a hundred years.

Mr. Thornburn has two pictures in these rooms. The first (22), called "Summer," very charming in its drapery and even depth of tone, represents a girl carrying a baby in her arms, and bearing a basket filled with primroses on her head. His second picture, "The Concealment of Moses" (72), is more important; vigorous and statuesque in drawing, and admirable in tone. Mr. W. F. Yeames has chosen for his subject the children of Charles I. watching the battle of Edgehill from a place of concealment in a wood, to which they were taken by their tutor, Harvey, the famous discoverer of the circulation of the blood. In spite of a certain stiffness of drawing and a too greatly pronounced colour this is a very good picture, handled with considerable skill. One of the finest, and certainly one of the most attractive pictures in the exhibition, is "School Dismissing" (87), by Sir G. Harvey, P.R.S.A. This reminds us at once of the works of some of the old masters, so deep and mellow is its tone, while the scrambling of the urchins out of the village school, the expression of the master, and the action, humour, and admirable reality of the whole scene, indicate the appreciation that was the great charm of Wilkie. "The New Picture" (93) by Mr. P. H. Calderon, is a very capital representation of a lady and gentleman seated in their picture gallery, examining with a critical air a fresh purchase. The expression of both faces is admirable, and, as those faces are portraits, the work is all the more to be admired if it has been completed without photographic aid. Mr. G. D. Leslie has accomplished a great success in his picture of "Nausicaa and her Maids" (103). Charming in colour, and with its singular facility and grace of drawing, it is among the best classical efforts of the last two years. Its chief recommendation, however, is that it does not represent the strictly classical school either in the faces or the attitudes of the nymphs, while the contrasted drapery—maize, pale green, and white—is less severe than simple in its easy-flowing lines. Mr. E. J. Poynter has two pictures in these rooms—"The Suppliant to Venus" (115), a finely-painted

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—The annual meeting of the National Temperance League was held, on Monday night, in Exeter Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Edward Baines, M.P. The report, after describing the operations of the society during the past year, referred to the Licensing Bill, of which it expressed a qualified approval, and recommended temperance reformers to overlook minor differences of opinion and to unite in a vigorous effort to aid the Government in passing a measure notwithstanding numerous defects. It was regarded as a bold and comprehensive attempt to remedy many of the more pressing evils of the liquor traffic. The president at the same time urged their friends not to be "drawn aside by any passing events or public movements, however attractive or popular, from prosecuting the great work of convincing the community that alcoholic drinks are in themselves injurious, whether taken in large quantities or in small—in the drawing-rooms of the wealthy or in the cottages of the poor—and that total abstinence is the only complete and efficient remedy for our national intemperance." The treasurer's statement showed that the total receipts of the year amounted to £2833 3s. 2d., including £1424 7s. 7d. from subscriptions and donations.



THE RUE DES RESERVOIRS, VERSAILLES, THE ORDINARY PROMENADE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.



THE LATE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR: BIVOUAC AT BREVILLERS, GENERAL WERDER'S QUARTERS, DURING THE FIGHTING AT MONTBELLARD.



GENERAL FAIDHERBE AT THE WINDMILL DURING THE BATTLE OF ST. QUENTIN, ON JAN. 9, 1871

POLITICIANS AT VERSAILLES.

A good deal of talk has lately been current among the politicians of Versailles, who usually congregate in the Rue des Reservoirs, about a fusion of the Legitimist and Orleans parties in the Assembly, and Duke d'Audriffret-Pasquier circulated a report that the junction had actually been accomplished. This created a great stir in the Rue des Reservoirs; but a correspondent writing on Monday, says:—

"The hopes entertained by Duke d'Audriffret-Pasquier and MM. Bocher and Estancelin of a Legitimist and Orleans fusion are not likely to be soon realised. Apart from the blow which the municipal and communal elections all over France have given to the Bourbonist parties, the Assembly does not contain the elements of more than a fusionist coterie. Since the general elections of March a great many dissolvent influences have been brought to bear, and not without success, on the Monarchical side of the House. A politician of some note, who stands very well with all the different sections of the Assembly, tells me M. d'Audriffret-Pasquier is a fussy sort of person, with very little intellect, a great deal of ambition, and a fine fortune, who wants to make a mark in history. He is a male Duchess de Chevreuse in point of restlessness and a desire to make a noise in the world, but wants the ardour and romantic temper of that eccentric lady. Despairing to gain renown on his 'own hook,' he has attached himself to a couple of pretenders, by means of whom he hopes to drive the State car in tandem fashion. Chambord is to be the leading, and D'Aumale, or the Count of Paris, the hindmost horse. This enterprising politician takes great credit to himself for having formed the Fusion Club or Circle. In point of fact, he has done his pretenders much mischief by bringing their respective *etats majors* together. Hardly one of the 140 thoroughgoing Legitimists in the Chamber can remain a quarter of an hour in the company of any of the eighty Orleansists without quarrelling. The former hold well together when they are by themselves. The influence of their spiritual guides gives them unity of object and a moral discipline tending to the cohesion of the magnates and smaller men of the party. My political friend, who is something of a chemist, speaks of them as a *composé*, and of the Orleansists as a *mélange*, which, however homogeneous it may appear, becomes heterogeneous the moment an electrical current is directed upon it. The supporters of the Count of Paris act on the doctrine preached by M. Guizot—namely, a prudent care above everything else of the interests of number one. As things now go, a party leader might as well pull with a rope of sand as with the Orleansists belonging to the Fusionist Club. For instance, a noble Duke, the owner of some of the best vineyards on the Garonne, who yesterday was ready to go to any lengths of opposition which M. d'Audriffret-Pasquier, or his prompter, the Duke d'Aumale, should think necessary, to-day is almost painfully reserved when the grand Fusionist question is broached before him. It is whispered that last night M. Thiers remembered that an aunt of the Duchess, whom the Duke is bound by the code to support in a manner worthy of his fortune, was an old friend of Madame Thiers, and had the grace to offer the old lady a snug little sinecure in the shape of a bureau de tabac. Other Dukes, Marquises, and Counts have agreed among each other that it would be indelicate to attend the meetings of the Fusionist Club in consequence of their having solicited and obtained places for their sons, their sons-in-law, the husbands of their granddaughters, their nephews, or the male relations of ladies in whom they take an interest. Four of the most important members of the d'Audriffret-Pasquier set have accepted diplomatic posts, which will be an excuse for them to wash their hands of home politics. Several smaller personages are contented to suspend hostilities against M. Thiers in return for Prefectures in the northern and central departments. The Chief of the Executive would be very glad to find showy functions such as those of Chamberlain and Master of the Ceremonies for his Orleansist place-hunters, and give the Prefectures to men who would not countenance Monarchical conspiracies. M. Thiers, I can safely say, is desirous, above all things, to found a Republic such as the one of '48 might have become, but for the election of Louis Napoleon. His personal enemies give him credit for this desire; but many of his friends fear that the difficulties of his position are too great for even a man of his skill, experience, and lucidity of intellect to get over. These difficulties are greatly increased by the unbending, harsh temper of M. Dufaure, who is too great a man to be thrown overboard with impunity by M. Thiers, and who is acting in a way to make this Government utterly hated in every town in France."

REMINISCENCES OF THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

The late Franco-German War was so fruitful in interesting incidents that it will probably be some time ere they are exhausted. We could publish Engravings of many such did not later events absorb public attention. We this week, however, lay before our readers two illustrations—both derived, it is but fair to state, from a German source—which are each characteristic of the peoples concerned.

The first represents the bivouac at Bréville, General Werder's quarters, during the fighting at Montbeliard, in the east of France. Everything here is arranged with the usual care that distinguished the Germans throughout the campaign. The men and horses are relieved from active work for the moment, and a fire is lighted to promote comfort during the intense cold of the days of January; but the accoutrements are all retained, the arms are stacked handy, and the horses are ready for instant use. Sentinels, of course, are posted, and there is no chance of taking these men by surprise.

The other illustration depicts an equally characteristic scene. This represents the staff of General Faidherbe at the windmill (frequently mentioned in the accounts published at the time) during the battle of St. Quentin, against the Germans under Von Goeben. The General is alert enough, studying the position of affairs through his glass; some, at least, of the staff seem ready for duty; but others are taking advantage of the opportunity to have a "pull at their wine flasks"—a thing, perhaps, not much to be reprehended, and to which, no doubt, there were strong temptations, but not exactly according to military rule in so supreme a moment as the crisis of a great battle. Of course, our readers will remember that Faidherbe was defeated, and that the battle of St. Quentin practically closed the campaign in the north.

MUSIC.

The four new works produced at the opening of the International Exhibition, on Monday last, have been this week the principal objects of interest in musical circles, and a reference to them here is imperative. They were described in the programme as representative of Italian, French, German, and English music; but in no respect was that description true. Each composer—Dr. Ferdinand Hiller, perhaps, excepted—went as far away from his country as possible when writing his work; so that we look vainly for anything distinctively Italian in the music of Signor Pissuti, French in that of M. Gounod, or English in that of Mr. Sullivan. The only nationality concerned was the nationality of the men themselves. This may appear regrettable, especially as the occasion called for as marked an exhibition of local peculiarities as could well be made. On the other hand, the abstract value of the music produced is not affected by want of adaptation to the circumstances of its first hearing. These circumstances are already matter of history—the music abides.

Signor Pissuti contributed a "chorale," the words, by Lord Houghton, having reference to the special occasion for which they were written. No idea of the music can be gained from a name properly applied to the sacred volkslied of Germany, its character actually approaching that of an ordinary part-song. As representative of Italian art, the "chorale" has no claims whatever; while its merits, viewed in the abstract, are so small,

that the Musical Committee of the Exhibition might very properly have sent the work back to its composer with an intimation to "try again." Signor Pissuti has written many better things of a similar character, and a second effort might have resulted in success.

Mindful of his country's condition, M. Gounod brought forward a motet entitled "Gallia," the words taken from chapter i. of Jeremiah's Lamentations over the downfall of Jerusalem. It will be at once assumed that the music suggests anything but the lightsome and piquant strains of France. Nevertheless, it is of great power, because written under the influence of circumstances strongly felt by the composer, who has thrown into it all his sympathy. It is long since we listened to a work more suggestive, more touching, or more appropriate to the state of things which called it forth. M. Gounod has taken the Latin version of the text, and divided his selected passages into four parts:—A chorus, "Quomodo sedet sola civitas" ("How doth the city sit solitary"); a soprano solo, "Vias Sion lugent" ("The ways of Zion do mourn"); a chorus with solo, "Ovos omnes, qui transit per viam" ("O all ye that pass by"); and a solo with chorus "Jerusalem! convertere ad Dominum Deum tuum!" ("Jerusalem! be converted to the Lord thy God!") The music to all these movements is studiously simple and unambitious of effect; but herein lies its power. M. Gounod has written from his heart, with no thought of show, and with no hunger for the applause of a sensation-loving public. Hence, his work appeals to the deepest emotions of those who hear it; in accordance with that law which makes earnestness, whether of orator or musician, excite instantaneous and general sympathy. M. Gounod has largely used his great power over the resources of the orchestra, and of harmonic combinations. Upon this he chiefly depends, and his trust is justified by the result. "Gallia," we venture to prophesy, will have a place among the noblest writings of the French composer; and will survive when recollection of the terrible events which inspired it has become faint. The performance, looking at the novelty of the music to be rendered, was highly creditable; Madame Conneau, wife of the famous physician of the Emperor Napoleon, delivering the solo in a style far above the average of amateur efforts. M. Gounod conducted his own work, and was applauded with enthusiasm both before and after it had been heard.

Dr. Hiller's contribution on the part of Germany was a triumphal march in D major. Elaborate in form, varied in character, tuneful in theme, and scored for the orchestra with a master-hand, this work met with general approval, and was much applauded. Like M. Gounod, Dr. Hiller had a very friendly reception.

Mr. Arthur Sullivan, the champion of England, came forward with a cantata, in dramatic form, entitled "On Shore and Sea," words by Mr. Tom Taylor. The story has to do with the departure of Genoese sailors on an expedition against the Moors, the return of a portion only of those who went out, the grief of women who lamented lost relatives and friends, the triumph of the Moors over their captives, the revolt and escape of the latter, and their return home. As there is nothing English in the story, so there is nothing English in the music, which Mr. Sullivan has made to reflect either Italian grace and sentiment or the barbarous art of the Moorish rovers. In each case the task has been successfully accomplished, and, on the whole, an agreeable result obtained. Other opportunities of judging "On Shore and Sea" will arise, and we shall, therefore, dismiss the cantata now with a word of praise for the merit it possesses, and with a word of regret that the composer did not choose some distinctively English subject. Mr. Sullivan is always a favourite with concert audiences, and on coming forward to conduct his work he had a very flattering reception. The solos were efficiently given by Madame Sherrington and Mr. Winn; and the orchestra left little or nothing to desire.

So much space has been given to the exhibition novelties that little remains for anything else. Happily, there is little to say of music generally, the two operas having devoted themselves to repetition performances for the most part, and the concerts given being few and unimportant. Mlle. Marimon was to appear at Drury Lane, on Thursday, in "La Sonnambula;" and at Covent Garden, last night, "Dinorah" was given for the first time this season. Miss Purdy gave a concert in Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday night, with success. "The Creation" was performed in the Albert Hall, on Wednesday, by the Sacred Harmonic Society; and last night, at an Oratorio Concert in St. James's Hall, Beethoven's second mass and choral symphony were heard.

GERMAN PEACE FESTIVAL.

On Monday night the Germans resident in London held a Peace Festival in the Gymnasium of the Turnverein, St. Pancras-road. The gymnasium, which is of considerable size, was filled to overflowing. The walls were decorated with flags, laurels, busts, and portraits of the Emperor-King, the Crown Prince, &c. On scrolls encircled with wreaths were inscribed the names of the German victories, from the storming of Weissenburg to the capture of Paris. About 1600 Germans were present, among whom were his Excellency Count Bernstorff (German Ambassador) and family, Count Hompeuth (Bavarian Ambassador), Baron and Baroness Schneider, Baron Henry Schröder, Professor Max Müller, Professor Lubrecht, Professor Siemens, F.R.S., Herr Ravenstein, Sir Julius Benedict, Dr. Ferdinand Hiller, and Dr. Max Schlesinger. Among the Englishmen invited were the Duke of Manchester; Mr. Thomas Carlyle; Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P.; Sir Tollemache Sinclair, M.P.; and Mr. Hepworth Dixon. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music, the former of which was executed by the different "Gesangvereine," and the latter by the Crystal Palace orchestra, under the leadership of Herr Reinecke, whose "Peace Overture" (not yet heard in England) opened the festival. The Rev. Louis Cappell, D.D., minister of the German Lutheran Church in London, made the first speech, in which he said that the Germans in London had assembled together to rejoice in their common nationality, and in the successes lately obtained by their Fatherland—successes which had gloriously achieved unity for the people, security for their boundaries, liberty for their political development, and the reconquest of the fair provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. He prophesied that, by the help of God and the patriotism of its united citizens, on the basis of a sound morality, respect for law, and unity in spirit and action, that new Germany would quickly rise to be a compact, self-reliant, and invincible Power. The old German hymn, "Nun danket alle Gott," was then sung. This, as well as "The Watch on the Rhine," was joined in by all present. Then followed a tableau, "The Call to Arms," representing Germany distributing arms to her children. Other tableaux were "The Warrior's Farewell," "The Sleep," "The Waking of Barbarossa and his Warriors," and "United Germany." These tableaux were all prettily given and, as may be imagined, were received with immense enthusiasm. They alternated with well-chosen and well-executed music and speeches, the most noticeable of which was that by Professor Max Müller, who began by describing the mixed feelings of gratitude and hope, joy and mourning, pride and regret that must fill the heart of every German in celebrating this festival of peace. The Germans had begun the war with a heavy and not with a light heart; they had thought of 1806, but also of 1813. Their hope of final victory was founded upon German courage, represented by Bismarck; German diligence, represented by Moltke; German dutifulness, represented by the Crown Prince; and German perseverance, represented by the Emperor. They were now celebrating their Peace Festival in England, but to a German England was scarcely a foreign country—at all events, it was a friend's and not an enemy's country. During the war hard words might have been used on both sides, but the kernel of the English nation was not hostile to Germany. There was a brotherhood between the two nations, and by this he referred not to a common descent, a common language, a common religion, and common feats of arms,

but to their common allegiance to the majesty of conscience, their common recognition of conscience as the highest authority on earth—higher than crowns and churches, books and Articles, blame and praise of the world. He declared that the political guidance of Europe belonged in future to Germany and England—the guidance of the whole civilised world to England, America, and Germany—and that a cordial understanding between these three Germanic nations meant peace. He proposed that the 1st of May should become again, like the Campus Majus of the Carolingian times, the great national festival of the Germans in England and in all parts of the world to keep alive the memories of 1870, to strengthen the feelings of brotherhood among the Germans, to remove all causes of former divisions, and thus to maintain the position of Germany as the strongest guardian of the peace of the world. The music and tableaux were succeeded by a supper, served in the large upper room of the gymnasium. The chair was taken by Baron Henry Schröder, who gave the first toast, "The German Empire and the Emperor of Germany." This was succeeded by "The King of Bavaria and the rest of the German Princes," "The German Army and its Leaders;" after which "The Health and Prosperity of England" was given by Professor Siemens, F.R.S., who, after alluding to the French sympathies and the suspiciousness of German ambition which had found expression in England, went on to say that the dignified attitude of the German Government and people at the present juncture testify to higher aims than conquest. Germany recognised in England the country where political rights and personal security rest upon the surest foundations, and he hoped that the two nations would long continue to progress towards their high destinies in mutual goodwill and confidence.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon, in acknowledging the toast on behalf of the English guests, said he had a little piece of news not yet in the papers, which he would tell, and which he believed those present would hear with pleasure. The destruction of the Strasbourg Library—a library by which so many scholars and men of letters had profited—was mourned by all as an irreparable calamity. That loss, however, would not be allowed to pass unnoticed only by regrets, for a proposition was now on foot to give Strasbourg, not, indeed, her old library—that could never be done—but a new library. The Governor of Alsace, or rather Elsass, had been written to, and had given his permission, and in a few days upwards of 20,000 volumes of excellent books had been promised. The German War, Mr. Dixon said, was Armageddon; it was the war of all the ages. Its battles were England's battles, for they had at last and decisively ended the long struggle between the Germanic and the Romanic races.

LAWNS.

GREEN lawns are of greater importance than gay flowers in such as we may call homely gardens. In districts where the soil is thin and poor, grass-turf is usually much burned between Midsummer and Michaelmas, and in peculiarly hot, dry seasons, such as 1868 and 1870, the grass acquires the colour of dust or stubble on deep loams and clays, where it ought to be always perfect. As a rule, a "green lawn" is so thoroughly appreciated that when it changes to the semblance of a worn-out door-mat we may reasonably conclude that those who are responsible for its condition lack knowledge rather than willingness, and might be advised with advantage. We take occasion, then, to remind such of our readers as may consider the reminder applicable to their case, that grass needs to be cultivated; and the cultivator requires an observant eye and a liberal hand to insure the desired result—a close, rich, velvety, green turf during the hottest and driest days of the year, as well as in the coldest and most rainy. It is too much the custom to regard the mowing-machine as the sole agency required in the keeping of a grass lawn. The action of the mowing-machine is to cut close and to carry the grass away. On deep, rich soils this may be done for years with impunity, and the grass will keep its character, and for a certain length of time be always improving. But as every barrowful of grass carried away represents a certain amount of mineral matter—potash, soda, lime, phosphorus, silica, sulphur—removed from the soil, the customary management of a lawn is attended with a continuous and consistent impoverishment of the top crust, on which the grass lives, and from which it derives the whole of its mineral subsistence. The settled system of management consists in taking the heart out of the soil to the injury of the grass, and there is nothing put on to make amends. It is a common opinion that grass increases in fineness of texture and richness of colour in proportion to the degree of starvation to which it is subjected. There could not be a more unfortunate mistake for the beauty of the garden. The true state of the case is this, that grass needs high living, and hence it is only in fat countries that haymaking is regarded as an important rural industry; and as to sheep-walks on starving soils, they do not so much consist of grasses as of wiry aromatic herbs, such as thyme; and deep-rooting papilionaceous plants, such as broom and furze; or scrapers of flints, such as heather and ling. But on a starving sheep-walk the grasses are better off than on a starving lawn, because the sheep return to it something of what they take away; whereas in the garden the machine picks all up, and the gardener puts down nothing in compensation. Hence, when we examine the herbage of an old lawn, we find it consists but sparsely of grasses, but plentifully of plantains, daisies, and prunellas, plants that can subsist on next to nothing, and really belong, both by constitution and appearance, to the waste places of the world, and not by any means to the garden, except as weeds that we are all in haste to exterminate. There is a vast amount of energy expended on "weeding out" these obnoxious lawn plants by means of knife, spud, and daisy-rake; but, for the most part, the time so spent is time wasted. The proper way to deal with them is to kill them out by means of manures that will feed the grasses. This can be done by the simple process of sprinkling the weedy lawn with guano or any good phosphatic manure, or even with saltpetre, or, in fact, with any rather strong manurial substance that will lie on the flat leaves of the weeds to their ruin, and afterwards, when washed down by rain, enrich the soil to the advantage of the grasses. The shortest and best way of renewing an old worn-out lawn would be to spread over it 3 in. depth of good manure in the month of February. The next best way would be to give it two or three thin dressings of dry guano mixed with fine earth in March and April, or to irrigate it with sewage from the end of April to the end of July. To make short work of the argument, those who want good grass-turf must provide sufficient nourishment for a luxuriant growth of grass, and, if the natural resources of the soil are insufficient, manuring must be resorted to; for not even water alone on a worn-out soil will suffice to keep grass in a fit state to bear the frequent pressure of the foot and the constant action of the summer sun. But given a fair store of mineral support in a good soil or in suitable manures, and watering is a wonderful agency in the improvement of the outdoor carpet.—*Gardener's Magazine.*

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER NEAR ELTHAM.

On Tuesday, at the Greenwich Police Court, Edmund Walter Pook, aged twenty, described as a printer, of London-street, Greenwich, was charged with wilfully murdering Jane Maria Clowson, a young woman found frightfully mutilated, on Wednesday morning, April 26, in Kidbrooke-lane, at the rear of Morden College, Blackheath. The prosecution was conducted, on the part of the relatives of the deceased by Mr. J. L. Pulling, solicitor; and the defence by Mr. Pook, solicitor, of Greenwich; Mr. Superintendent Griffin being also present on behalf of the police authorities. The following evidence was taken:—

Donald Gunn said—I am a police-constable, No. 295, B division. On Tuesday night, April 25, I was on duty on the Woolwich-road, Kidbrooke-lane being attached to the beat. On Wednesday morning, at 4.15, I saw a woman lying in the

lane on her hands and knees. Her head was bobbing upon the ground. I walked up on the left side of her and asked her what she was doing there. She made no answer at the time, but then said, "Oh! my poor head! Oh! my poor head!" I saw her face was covered with blood, and I asked her how she came by those injuries. She lifted her left hand and said, "Take hold of my hand." This was said in a faint voice, and at the same time her head turned to the left. I found she had received severe injuries to her head and face and forehead, there being a severe cut on the left cheek and blood on the forehead, as if the brain was protruding. I offered her my hand, when she fell upon her face upon the ground, and said, "Let me die." I then asked her what was the matter, and who did it, but she made me no answer. I saw blood near where I was standing, and the gloves of the deceased near her, the hat she had been wearing being about two feet off. There were footmarks of recent occurrence. I then obtained assistance, and she was taken to the surgery of Dr. King, and thence to Guy's Hospital. At a quarter before two on the same morning I passed along the lane on the left side, but did not then notice or hear anything of her. Witness added that it was possible she might have been lying where he found her and that he had not seen her, as the body was on the right side of the lane, her face being towards Eltham. In cross-examination witness said he passed the same spot at ten o'clock at night, from which time until two o'clock the lane was unprotected.

Elizabeth Trott, wife of William Trott, lighterman, Deptford, gave evidence as to reading an account of the outrage in the newspapers, and to the identification of the body of the deceased as that of her niece. She identified her by the nose and mouth, and also by a mole on the right breast. The witness also identified the clothes worn by the deceased.

Mrs. Fanny Hamilton, a married woman, residing at 12, Ashburnham-road, Greenwich, said the deceased had been staying at her house with a person who rented a room there. She was with her about a fortnight, and left the house on Tuesday evening week, about half-past six o'clock. She left her at the top of Douglas-street, Deptford, at twenty minutes to seven, and then she told her she was going to Croom's-hill, Greenwich, to see Mr. Edmund Pook.

Emily Wolledge, a young woman, said she resided with her mother at the house of the last witness. She saw deceased on Tuesday evening, April 25, about six o'clock. She was in their room, having been staying with them about a fortnight. She had worked at the house of the prisoner's father, and knew deceased as a servant there, but never saw any familiarity between her and the prisoner.

Jane Prosser, wife of a general dealer at Greenwich, spoke to knowing the deceased intimately, but never saw her in the company of the prisoner.

Mr. Michael Harris said he was house surgeon at Guy's Hospital last month. On Wednesday morning week, about seven o'clock, the deceased was brought to the hospital. The injuries she had received were very severe, but were entirely confined to the front of the face and ears, and arms and hands. There were about a dozen incised wounds about the face, and some were more severe than others. There were two large wounds on the left side, one just above the ear, extending to the temporal bone, which was depressed. The surgeon raised the bone, and the brain was lacerated underneath. The next severe wound was on the right side of the face, and just above the eye; there the bone was broken into fragments, and several pieces were taken out, the brain protruding. There was also a severe wound about three inches from the nose, and the bone of the upper part of the face was also fractured. The deceased expired at a quarter-past nine on Sunday night, from these injuries, which must have been occasioned by some sharp and heavy instrument. The instrument produced (about 16 in. length of handle, one end made as a hammer and the other sharpened as a chopper, which had been found in the grounds of Morden College) would inflict such wounds. The wounds upon her arms were such as would be caused by defending herself. Deceased was pregnant. He had not yet completed a post-mortem examination, but on the right thigh there was a bruise of recent date. He had been shown a pair of trousers, a shirt, and a hat. There were numerous spots about the trousers, and three spots on the hat. He thought these spots were those of blood, but he could not say they were until an analysis or microscopic examination was made.

Inspector Mulvany said he belonged to the detective police at Scotland-yard. About two o'clock on Monday afternoon, accompanied by Mr. Superintendent Griffin, he went to the house of the father of the prisoner, a printer, carrying on business in London-street, Greenwich, and saw Mr. Pook, sen., who showed them up stairs. They said that his late servant was the person who had been murdered near Eltham, and asked him to allow them to see the clothing of his son. He showed them some—a coat and trousers—which witness examined. He then called the prisoner up stairs, and told him it was Superintendent Griffin who was with him, and that he was Inspector Mulvany, of Scotland-yard. He said they had come to ask him some questions with reference to his father's late servant, Sarah Jane Clowson, and he said he would answer anything. He said he last saw her on the Thursday she left the place, and that he had not seen her since. Witness asked him if he had written a letter to her. He said, "No, I have not." Witness said, "People say you have," and he replied, "Do they? Have you the letter? If it is in my handwriting that will prove it." He then said, "I know nothing of her. She was a dirty young woman, and left in consequence; and I can account for my time or nights last week; continuing, 'I do not leave off work until seven o'clock. On Monday night I was about the town, and on Tuesday I went to Lewisham, and came back and was home about a quarter-past nine.'"

Mr. Pook said this he should be able to prove, and that the prisoner did not again leave home that night.

Examination continued.—Witness asked him whom he went to see at Lewisham, and he said "a lady; but he did not see her." He said he did not go into any house, and that no one saw

him that he knew. He said he came home from Lewisham by Royal-hill, Greenwich. Witness asked him what coat he was wearing that night, and he said he was not quite sure whether it was an overcoat, and then said he thought it was a blue frock coat. He fetched the coat, and produced his billycock hat, and also said the trousers he was then wearing were those he wore that Tuesday night. Witness asked him for the shirt he wore on that evening, and he said he thought it had gone to the wash. He asked him to inquire for it, and he left the room and brought a shirt. Witness looked at the wristbands and handed the shirt to Superintendent Griffin. He asked the prisoner if he could give any explanation as to the stains upon the wristband. He said he could not, unless it had arisen from a scratch, showing a scratch on the left side of the wrist. Superintendent Griffin told the prisoner the stains were on the right wristband, and that the scratch was on the left wrist, to which he made no answer. He then said to him, "I shall have to take you into custody on suspicion of having murdered Jane Maria Clowson, at Eltham;" and he said, "Very well, I will go anywhere with you." Witness then took him to the station.

Mr. Maude said that, up to the present moment, no evidence had been given connecting the prisoner with the death of the deceased; but, as Inspector Mulvany stated that other and strong evidence would be forthcoming, and although the prisoner might be perfectly innocent, he could do no other than refuse to accept bail, and the prisoner would be remanded until Saturday.

CRIME IN IRELAND.—The return of outrages reported to the Constabulary Office in Ireland by the constabulary, not including the Dublin police district, shows that the total number exceeded 20,000 in the disastrous year 1847, but then fell rapidly, and was 10,639 in 1850, and 3531 in 1860. In 1866 it was as low as 1964, and in 1867 2021; in 1868, under the excitement of a general election, it rose to 2543; in 1869 it further increased to 3153, and in 1870 it was 4351. Only once in the last sixteen years—viz., in 1862—has it been so high as that. The fluctuation has been chiefly due to the crime of sheep and cattle stealing; the number of these two offences reported was no less than 10,004 in 1847, 4800 in 1850, 426 in 1860, 230 in 1870. In 1847 more than 15,000 head were stolen; in 1870 only 819. Other offences also show great fluctuation. In 1870 there were 876 instances in which threatening notices or letters were sent—a number that has not been equalled since 1847; there were also 222 cases of intimidation otherwise. The increase in both classes was in the earlier months of the year, and so also was the year's increase of unlawful oaths to 336, and of levying contributions to 153. At that time armed men visited the houses of farmers at night, and swore them to pay no higher rent than the Government valuation; and there was strong reason to believe that the tenants encouraged these proceedings, considering their rents too high. The number of homicides in Ireland in 1870 was 26, and of cases of manslaughter 51. The two numbers make the same total as in 1869. The cases of firing at the person were 31, being nine fewer than in 1869. There were 252 assaults endangering life, and 352 aggravated assaults; both of them larger numbers than for several years past. The same may be said of the 247 cases of incendiary fire and 290 of injury to property. 1329 of the outrages reported in the year are distinguished as being agrarian—a number unequalled for twenty years past. In 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868 the number was below 200; but in 1869 it rose to 767. The list of agrarian outrages in 1870 includes 5 of the homicides, 2 cases of manslaughter, 11 of firing at the person, 9 assaults endangering life, 21 aggravated assaults, 38 incendiary fires, 15 cases of killing or maiming cattle, 151 of levying contributions, 48 of demand of money, 323 of administering unlawful oaths, 624 of intimidation, 36 of injury to property, 10 of attacking houses, 21 of firing into dwellings. Of the whole 1329 agrarian outrages in 1870 no less than 1050 occurred in the first quarter of the year. But the Peace Preservation Act passed on April 4. By the side of these numbers the outrages reported in the first quarter of 1871 at first sight may appear small; but they are 758, and 119 were agrarian. There were 174 cases of intimidation, levying contributions, and administering unlawful oaths. In Westmeath the number of agrarian outrages reported in the first quarter of 1871 was 26—viz., 25 cases of intimidation and one of firing at the person; but Westmeath has not a sixtieth part of the population of Ireland.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28.
BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—R. JAMIESON, Ashton-under-Lyne, machine-maker and cotton manufacturer—W. TOMKINS, Plumstead—W. WISE, Liverpool, draper.
BANKRUPT.—S. ATTIA, Gracechurch-street, merchant—J. BROOKE, Spitalfields, rag merchant—E. BURTON, Tottenham, and Bartholomew-lane, City, grocer, and stock and share dealer—H. J. LYONS, Oxford-street, dealer in fancy goods—A. TOTT, Boreham, best merchant—J. S. BROWN, Stockport, waste-dealer—J. DANIEL, Broad Heath, farmer—J. TOFT, Stafford, innkeeper—H. SMITH, South Ockendon, farmer—R. DAVIS, Harley, coal and lime dealer—W. HOLCOMBE, Exeter, boot and shoe maker—W. HOSKIN, Landrake, carrier—J. JONES, Llanrwst, butcher—W. JOYCE, Birmingham, builder—R. and H. B. PRING, Newport, Monmouthshire, steam-tug owners and merchants—J. PULFORD, Chester, hay, straw, and cattle dealer—T. SANSOM, Toxteth Park, shipowner—J. TREGUNNA, Truro, travelling draper—E. A. BROWNING, Meopham.
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. MACPHERSON, Inverness, from money—J. MACDONALD, Dundee, spirit merchant—W. GRIFFIN, Glasgow, yarn merchant.

TUESDAY, MAY 2.
BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—G. A. AMAN, Liverpool, cotton broker—W. P. WAT, A. Dover-road, Hornsey, builder—W. HUGHES, Yarmouth, tailor.
BANKRUPT.—T. E. CORNELL, Hart-street, Mark-lane, wine and spirit broker—H. J. ELLIOTT, Kentish Town-road, corn merchant and carman—J. W. MARTIN, Rosemore-road, Dulwich, builder—E. G. CRAWFORD and W. CRICKSHANK, Leadenhall-street, East India merchants—S. ASQUITH, Clerk-haton, Fishmonger—W. BAILE, Exeter, printer—J. BRANDT, Manchester, merchant—W. W. DUNDAS, Colchester, Lieutenant 60th Rifles—J. W. ENGLAND, Hull, oil merchant and broker—J. K. EAST, Hayle, shoe warehouseman—C. C. MERRER, Telmorth, builder—J. NORTHALL and S. SMART, Netherdon, gas-table manufacturers—J. PEARNE, Torquay, builder—W. ROBINSON, Blyth, newspaper proprietor—H. SHAW, Richmond, upholsterer and cabinetmaker—W. G. TRAY, Gravesend, tobacconist—J. WILKS, Stockwell, West Abington, machinist.
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. CONNIE, Perth, writer—A. MACDONALD, Port William—J. ARTHUR, Dundee, contractor—J. BROWN, Strathgila Mills, near Keith, miller—P. MERRIE, Glasgow, wine and spirit merchant—A. MEEK, Dundee, miller, by Guthrie, miller—J. W. DODD, Ayr, solicitor—M. COWAN, or HOME, Kinghorn.

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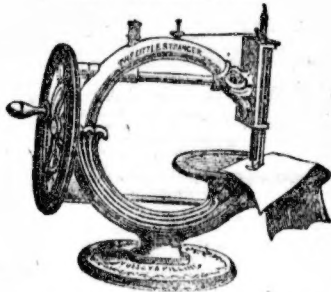
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private contract) of the Stocks of Three Continental Merchants,
negotiated during the armistice,
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each quality guaranteed to wear, amongst which are the follow-
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380 pieces of Gros de Suez (a rich Corded Silk), both sides alike,
£2 14s. 6d. the Robe. This is the best quality made.
600 pieces of Pout de soies and Gros Grains, from 47s. 6d. to
41s. the Robe. Unusually attractive.

AN ESPECIALLY CHEAP SILK FOR LADIES' DRESSES.
TISSUE DE VENICE,
a Roman Silk of natural colour, with beautifully-tinted
Satin Stripes,
price 14 guinea the Dress of 12 yards,
22s. the Dress of 16 yards,
or any length will be cut at 2s. 7½d. per yard.
The above article is much under price, and is guaranteed
to wash and wear.
Patterns free.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 105, Oxford-street.

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300 PIECES ARE NOW SELLING OF RICH
MOIRE ANTIQUE FRANCAISE,
comprising three Qualities, in 45 Shades of Colour.
No. 1, Mexican Water, £3 6s. the Dress of 11 yards.
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No. 3, Marble Water, 9s. 6d. per yard, any length cut.
Each quality is all Pure Silk of the best manufacture, and
fully 30 per cent below value.
Patterns free.

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE COLLECTION OF
RICH MOUSSELINES DE SOIE,
Choice Silk Gossamers, Crêpes de Paris, &c.
Plain in every quality, Stripes in all sizes, Broché in many
designs, all in any colour, from 25s. 6d. to 31s. the Dress.
Also, Washing Grenadines, pure white, ss. 3d. the Dress.

A NEW FABRIC FOR LADIES' DRESSES.
"CACHEMIRE D'ALSACE" (Registered),
in 52 Shades of Colour, at 15s. 9d. the Dress.
2000 pieces of this charming material have been made
expressly for, and can be obtained only from,
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AN OPPORTUNITY OF BUYING BEST PRINTED
FRENCH MUSLINS Very Cheap.
A special Sale of over 3000 pieces,
in every variety of design and colour,
suitable for Dinner, Evening, or summer wear.
Patterns free.

FRENCH PIQUES, SATINS, PERCALES,
BRILLIANTS, and CAMBRICS.
Many thousand Pieces of these Goods, in most elegant
designs, and the highest standard of quality,
are now being sold at from 4s. to 5d. per yard under last year's
prices. An endless collection of Patterns, post-free.

IN EVERY VARIETY OF FABRIC.
CHEAP AND USEFUL DRESSES.
Now ready, a complete collection of
New Fabrics, 10s. 6d. to 2s. the Dress.

NEW—FOR MORNING WRAPPERS.
WHITE SATIN DAMASK.
Upwards of 20 New Designs, at
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A NEW MAKE OF
WHITEPIQUE, "IMPERIAL COULIL,"
in Four Cords and Three Whites,
at 13s. 9d. the Dress. 1000 Pieces only.
Also, New Linen Ginghams, at 2s. 9d. the Dress.

SUMMER SEASON, 1871.
NOVELTIES IN SILK MANTLES and JACKETS.
Assortment complete. From 2s. 6d. to 20s.
Illustrations now ready.
Cashmere Mantles and Jackets
are very fashionable.
The shapes are very becoming and very prettily trimmed.
Prices from 18s. 6d. upwards.

LACE MANTLES and JACKETS, &c.
Pusher Half-Squares, Squares, Rotondes, Jackets, &c.,
from 21s. upwards.
Spanish Half-Squares, Squares, Rotondes, &c.,
from 18s. 6d. upwards.
Yak Half-Squares, Squares, Rotondes, Jackets, &c.,
from 31s. 6d. upwards.
Various New and Fashionable Shapes in each
description of Lace.
Limerick, Antwerp, Brussels, Honiton,
Brussels, and 4 other White Laces,
real and imitation.
A splendid lot of Real Black Lace Squares and Half-Squares,
in Chantilly and Malines.
New Patterns, and very cheap.

WATERPROOF MANTLES.
PETER ROBINSON'S Guinea Waterproofs. Warranted.
Paletots, with sleeves and capes, in various shades.
Circulars, with deep capes, of every grade.
Illustrations forwarded on application.

CHILDREN'S COSTUMES, Jackets, &c.
A Sheet of Illustrations of Children's Costumes
ready,
and forwarded free on application.

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Patterns free.

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MOURNING WITH ECONOMY.
Families are waited upon, "free of any extra charge,"
by experienced Female Assistants (or Dressmakers), in any
part of the country (no matter how distant from London), with
an excellent choice of articles, including made-up skirts, Cos-
tumes, Mantles, Bonnets, and every fashionable and necessary
requisite.
Mourning for Servants at reasonable stated charges.
Letter Orders or Telegrams immediately attended to.

DRESSMAKING.
Making Plain Dresses, 3s. 6d.
Making Trimmed Dresses from 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.,
with all the latest fashions.
The highest talent is employed in this department, and large
orders are executed at the shortest notice.
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the Largest Mourning Warehouse in London.

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CHEAP FANCY DRESSES FOR MAY, 1871.
The largest stock ever offered by any retail house.
Every shade and colour, every price, every new material, at
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Tinted Alpaca.
Orleans Lustre.
Shepherd's Checks.
24-inch Camlets.
Linas.
Balerno.
Silk Figures.
Printed Cambrics.
Brilliant and Piques.
French Muslins.
French Poplins.
Bradford Repps.
Satin Cloths.
Silk Figured Repps.
Pure lace-laces.
28-inch Camlets.
Patterns post-free.
534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.
HENRY GLAVE.

COSTUMES and MADE-UP DRESSES,
Novel, stylish, and Cheap.
Book Muslins and various Light
Textures for Fêtes and Promenades,
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Printed Muslins, 5s. 11s. to 15s. 6d.
Washing Cambrics, 4s. 11d. to 12s. 6d.
Brilliant and Piques, 8s. 11d. to 21s. 6d.
Rich Velveteens, 18s. 9d. to £3.
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Magnificent Silk or Satin, 2s. to 5s.
Book Muslin Skirts, 2s. 11d. each.
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Henry Glave.

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The prices vary from 3½s. to 6s., 12 yards. Pattern
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JAPANESE SILKS.—The most elegant
Dress for Dinner or Evening wear. Beautiful New
Shades now ready, including Pink, Sky, Mauve, Green,
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for 12 yards, or 2s. 7½d. per yard.—CHAPMAN'S.

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Exquisite shades in Pink, Sky, Mauve, Silver-Grey,
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THE LOUISE CACHEMIETTE.—A
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Ladies' Costumes, 17s. 6d. 10 yards, 29 in. wide; 1s. 9d.
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TOILE DE LUXE, or SILK-FINISHED
SERGE, in Pink, Sky, White, Gris-perle, Eau de Nil,
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pink, sky, mauve, green, drab, &c. 8s. 6d. ten yards;
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Fabrics for Ladies Morning Costumes or Sea-side
Wear, after having been washed some dozen or twenty
times, will have more the appearance of Natural
Indian Sila than any texture previously known.

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From 8d. to 1s. 11d. per yard. Patterns free.

FRENCH MUSLINS, delicately beautiful.
The entire Stock of Messrs. Freres Koechlin's new
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NOTICE.—PATTERN POST.—The new
postal tariff is now in operation. Ladies are requested to
observe that Messrs. NICHOLSON and CO., 50 to 52, St.
Paul's-churchyard, are the sole Licensees of the new registered
Seriatim plan for sending Patterns of Silks and all Textile
Fabrics per post, by which every pattern can be seen at a glance.
Ladies are invited to write for patterns.

£20,966 WORTH NEW SILKS,
Coloured Glaces, thirty shades, from
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At NICHOLSON'S.

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Dress, reversible. 500 Patterns post-free, on the new seriatim
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£3500 WORTH BLACK SILKS,
Black Glacés, Gros Grains, Drap de Lyons,
Drap de Paris, &c., from 1 guinea a Dress. 500 Patterns post-
free, on the new seriatim plan.
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NICHOLSON'S NEW DRESSES for
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are invited to write for 500 Patterns of new Dress Materials,
comprising every novelty made at the present season,
D. Nicholson and Co., 50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's-churchyard,
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Established 1843.

NEW PATENT EXCELSIOR TRIMMING
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Grade of MOURNING, at PUGH'S, the First Mourning
Establishment. Correct style, best materials, perfect fit,
and most moderate charges. Mourning Furnishers to the Queen.
163 and 165, Regent-street (near Burlington-street).

THE BABY'S PROTECTOR saves Trouble,
inconvenience, and expense.
THE LADY'S HOME PROTECTOR—indispensable to
Ladies nursing.—Sold at all Baby-Linen Warehouses.

H. WALKER'S NEEDLES (by Authority),
the "Queen's Own," treble-pointed, with large eyes,
easy to thread, and patent ridges to open the cloth, are the best
needles. Packets, 1s., post-free, of any dealer.—H. Walker is
Patentee of the Penelope Crochets, and Maker of Point Lace,
Embroidery, and Sewing-Machine Needles, Fish-Hooks, Sea
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SEWING-MACHINES UNEQUALLED.
Lock-Stitch and Double Lock Elastic Stitch, to work by
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POLLACK, SCHMIDT, and CO.,
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Upwards of 40 Prize Medals awarded.
Price from Six Guineas upwards, with all the Recent Improve-
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to change Grey Hair and Beard in a few days to their
original Colour through the agency of light. Easy to apply.
Free from the poisonous ingredients usually contained in the
so-called Hair-Restorers, and gives more natural shade than
Hair-Pyes. Price, with brush, 3s. 6d.—Rimmel, 96, Strand; 128,
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When you ask for
STARCH,
see that you get it,
as inferior kinds are often substituted
for the sake of extra profits.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.—The value
of 42 lb. of Butcher's Meat for 8s. in WHITEHEAD'S
PURE NUTRITIVE CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF
BEEF, which makes the most delicious Soup and Beef Tea.
Certified by eminent Medical Men. Sold in boxes, from 2s. 3d.
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Wholesale of COPLAND and CO., Travers and Sons, Preston
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(As supplied to the Sick and Wounded.)

BAKER and CRISP'S
New Plain Silks, at .. £1 19s. 6d. Full Dress.
New Plain Glacés .. 1 19 6
New Plain Gros Grains .. 1 19 6
New Plain Pout de Soies .. 2 19 6 to 5 2s.

BAKER and CRISP'S
New Corded Silks, at .. £2 19s. 6d. Full Dress.
New Corded Silks .. 3 7 6
New Corded Silks .. 4 4 0 to 6 2s.
Patterns free.—138, Regent-street.

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New Costume Satins, at .. £2 2s. 6d. Full Dress.
New Costume Satins .. 2 12 6
New Costume Satins .. 3 3 0
New Costume Satins .. 3 19 6
Patterns free.

BAKER and CRISP'S
New Fancy Silks, at .. £1 15s. 6d. Full Dress.
New Striped Silks .. 2 2 0
Young Ladies' Silks .. 2 2 0
Patterns free.

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New Japanese Silks, at .. £0 18s. 6d. Full Dress.
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New Black Silks, at .. £1 15s. 6d. Full Dress.
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New Black Gros Grains .. 1 19 6
New Black Corded Silks .. 2 12 6

BAKER and CRISP'S
New Black Plain Silks, at .. 3s. Full Dress.
New Black Corded Silks .. 4s. 6d.
New Black Figured Silks .. 2s. 6d.
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BAKER and CRISP'S BLACK SILKS.
The Richest, Best, and Cheapest Stock in London.
BAKER and CRISP'S COLOURED SILKS.
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New Washing Fabrics, Cambrics .. 3s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.
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New Plain Percales and Piques, from 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
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1600 Pieces WHITE PIQUES, 3½d. to 1s. 6d. yard.
1600 Pieces White Piques, 3½d. to 1s. 6d. yard.
1600 Pieces White Piques, 3½d. to 1s. 6d. yard.—Patterns free.

MUSLINS for HOME.
Muslins for India.
An immense Purchase, 16,000 Pieces Finest French Muslins,
the Entire Stock of a French Muslin Company,
now selling at—
viz.
No. 1 Lot. 2000 Pieces at 4½d. yard.
No. 2 Lot. 600 Pieces at 5½d. yard; worth 1s.
No. 3 Lot. 300 Pieces at 6½d. yard; worth 1s. 2d.
No. 4 Lot. 800 Pieces at 8½d. yard; worth 1s. 4d.
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Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 138, Regent-street, W.

WHITE MUSLINS,
for Confirmations, } 5s. 6d.
White Grenadines, for Weddings, } 8s. 11d.
White Fabrics for Breakfast Dresses, }
White Fabrics for Fêtes &c., } Full Dress.
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BAKER and CRISP'S
UNIVERSAL MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
A Saving of 25 per cent.
Patterns free.
BLACK DRESSES } 6d. } BLACK GRENADINES
of every description, } to } of every description,
for every grade of } 3s. 6d. } for every grade of
Mourning. } 5s. 6d. } Mourning.

BAKER and CRISP'S
Fancy Dresses, Tinted Alpaca .. 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Full Dress.
Fancy Dresses, Tinted Alpaca .. 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. "
Fancy Dresses, Marl Mohairs .. 4s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. "
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Fancy Dresses, Grecian Cloths .. 4s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. "
Fancy Dresses, Silk Twills .. 14s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. "
Fancy Dresses, Chêne Mohairs .. 4s. 11d. to 12s. 6d. "
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Fancy Dresses, Indian Fabrics .. 8s. 3d. to 21s. 6d. "
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Patterns free.—138, Regent-street, London.

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GRENADINES!
NOTICE.—Upwards of 200,000 yards of French Grenadines, at
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A Bankrupt Stock of French Grenadines .. 6d. to 1s. 3½d. yard.
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GLOVES .. 1s. 11½d. a pair
Ladies' Best Danish Kid Gloves .. 1s. 11½d. a pair
Ladies' Best Grenobles Kid